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MR. MEIGHEN'S ELECTION MA

CANADA

D. WEEKLY

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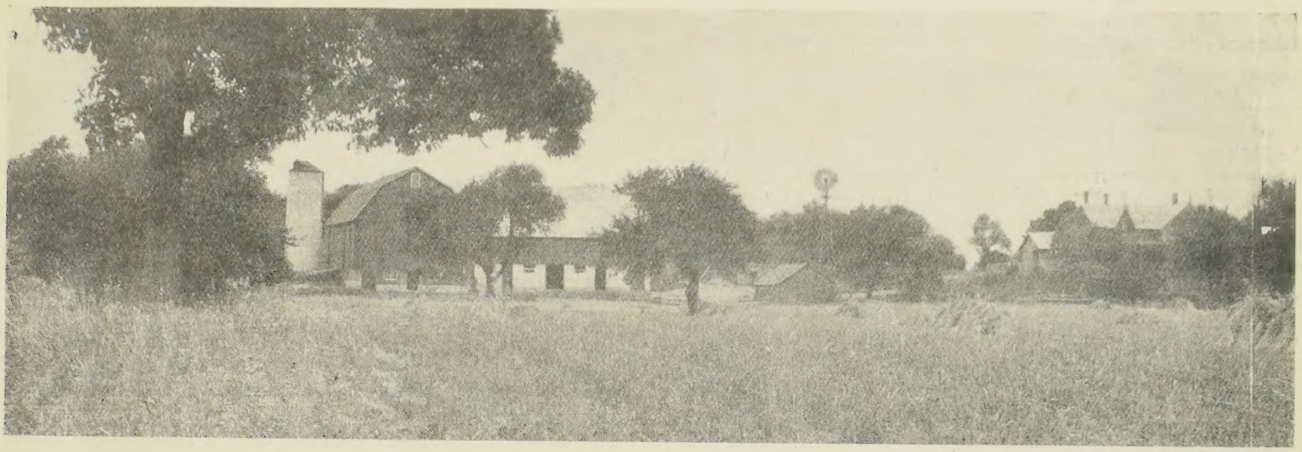
No. 823 SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1921. Vol. LXIV. | 9D. WEEKLY

ON ONTARIO FARMS (*See page* 54).



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THE PREMIER'S MANIFESTO.

MR. MEIGHEN'S election manifesto endeavours to raise the issue before the electors out of the rut of purely domestic affairs by directing attention to the value to Canadians of their inheritance of nationhood within the British Empire. In regard to the tariff, the Premier will go to the country on a platform of adequate protection for Canadian industries.

There appears to be a feeling that Mr. Meighen's prospects at the forthcoming election are more favourable now than was considered possible a few months ago. But the difficulty in this election will be to get people to take long views. The irksomeness of heavy—and, to Canadians, unaccustomed forms of—taxation, coupled with the present depression in trade, makes any electorate susceptible to the lure of new political policies even though intrinsically unsound, which seem to promise reduced taxation. The platform which will carry the most adherence is that which most clearly explains that the only way to reduce the burden of taxation is to increase the number of those whose shoulders bear it. The commitments of the Government cannot be shirked or evaded, and any party which attempts to deceive the electorate with false hopes and unsound economics cannot hope long to enjoy its victory.

The broad view and a courageous policy of expansion, if intelligently explained, will appeal with success in the East and in the West, but it must be a definite and a constructive policy. Mere generalities will not be sufficient at a time like this of such widespread political restlessness. If the imagination of the electors can be caught and their common sense satisfied by a clearly drawn picture of the inevitable increase of wealth and reduction of individual taxation, which must result from a great and active immigration policy, coupled with vigorous export trade development, petty and parochial platforms will lose their attractions.

—* *—

BORAH'S BILL.

AS was expected, a majority has been found in the U.S. Senate to vote in favour of the Bill exempting American shipping from Panama Canal tolls. That it should have been so expected is hardly a compliment to the political sagacity or the sense of international honour of the Senate.

The voice of the Senate fortunately does not represent, on international affairs, the opinion of the leading citizens in the United States. How strongly Mr. Walter Page, the late American Ambassador to Great Britain, felt on this subject, can be read in his letters to the President and others which have recently been published. In the opinion of Mr. Page, and also of the then President of the United States, the attempt to twist the clear and unambiguous wording of Article 3 of the Convention of 1901, so that American shipping would be relieved of the payment of Panama Canal tolls, gravely besmirched the national honour of the United States

The question of the Canal tolls has, unfortunately, become a matter of domestic politics in the United States, and under the pressure of party politics, Washington, in an attempt to induce the British Government to agree to the violation of the Treaty, stooped to bribe England by offering Canadian shipping the same exemption which they proposed to confer on themselves. This offer was, of course, unacceptable, but it is significant that it should have been made.

The American Senate has an unfortunate tradition of equivocal action in international policy, and Canada has not forgotten the Behring Sea arbitration and the subsequent action of the Senate. The interpretation of the clause in the Convention of 1901, which has been the subject of Senator Borah's Bill, could be very suitably referred to the League of Nations if the members of the U.S. Senate would definitely pledge themselves to accept the League's interpretation.

—* *—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

"Dominion Partnership."

In his speech at Berwick on Monday Viscount Grey discussed the question of a "Dominion partnership"—which he believes is the only solution for Ireland—as he considers it exists at present. The question of Dominion status he would discuss as a "business arrangement." It is not so discussed between the Mother Country and the Dominions to-day. There is certainly the matter of self-interest and of Imperial sentiment, but a business arrangement—as there would naturally be between partners—has been shirked. It is true that the financial relations between Ireland and the United Kingdom are so entirely different from those between the Mother Country and the Dominions that a business arrangement is necessary in the case of Ireland.

Viscount Grey makes the statement that Ireland cannot be given Dominion status without the consent of the other Dominions; this is hardly an exact statement of fact. The other Dominions would raise no objections to any arrangement which might be come to between the representatives of Sinn Fein and the Imperial Parliament which was acceptable to both parties, but their consent would not be necessary—or invited—before agreement could be confirmed. If it were a question of bringing a foreign country

into the British family of nations, Viscount Grey's argument would hold good, but in the case of Ireland it does not apply, and we must confess surprise that he should have made such a statement.

* * *

A Business Arrangement with Ireland. In common justice to the tax-payers of Great Britain and of Ulster, some business arrangement must be arrived at between Southern Ireland and the British Government in regard to the question of National Debt, and the money advanced by Great Britain to enable Irish farmers to purchase their land. No such financial obligations exist between the other Dominions and Great Britain, nor is the partnership which Viscount Grey so strongly emphasises quite a mutual sharing of liabilities and obligations, as is generally understood by that term.

Any of the Dominions could decide on complete autonomy to-morrow without any fear of attempts at forcible prevention on the part of the Mother Country. Apparently one of the greatest of our Foreign Secretaries would concede the same status and rights to Southern Ireland. This seems difficult to understand.

* * *

Dominion Delegates for Washington. A satisfactory development of the arrangements for the forthcoming Washington Conference is the decision that the British Dominions shall be represented. The probability is that, in view of Mr. Meighen's pre-occupation with the General Election, Sir Robert Borden will represent Canada. It is to be hoped that it will be found possible for General Smuts to be present on behalf of South Africa. The suggestion that the Dominions should be represented came from Mr. Lloyd George, and this in itself is a satisfactory feature, recognising as it does the special way in which the Dominions are affected by the questions to be discussed. The development, too, has been received with gratification at Washington.

In connection with the forthcoming discussions, attention is once more directed to the example of disarmament provided by the Canadian-American frontier line of more than 4,000 miles. Mr. H. S. Perris, the secretary of the Sulgrave Institution, suggests that the Washington Conference should revive the memory of the Rush-Bagot Agreement of April, 1817, by making it into a regular treaty of disarmament as between Canada and the United States.

* * *

An Ypres League. For Canadians, as well as so many others, the name of Ypres holds many tragic and heroic memories. The men of the Maple Leaf played an important part in the defence of the Salient, and their blood was part of the price paid for its retention. "What Verdun means to France, Ypres means to us," says Lord French in a letter in support of the recently-formed Ypres League.

The membership of this League is open to all who served in the Salient, in order that they may have a record of that service for themselves and their descendants, and belong to "the comradeship of men who understand and remember all that Ypres meant in suffering and endurance." Preparations are in hand for preserving at Ypres a Roll of Honour recording the names of those who fell in its defence, and a hostelry is to be established there, where accommodation may be provided for those who wish to visit the graves and battlefields in the Salient, and where maps, information concerning historic sites, and guidance of every possible kind will be available.

* * *

The Russian Famine. One of the great obstacles all along in dealing with the Russian situation has been the difficulty of ascertaining the real state of affairs. The accounts given by visitors have varied so much as to make it all the more puzzling to arrive at the truth. Statements regarding the conditions in the famine area have been no less confusing. Canadians will be particularly interested in and touched by the description given in this week's *Canada* by Col. H. J. Mackie, who has been visiting Russia as the special representative of Mr. Meighen. They may not be able to agree with all the views he expresses, but, at any rate, the interview should help them to realise something of the conditions prevailing and the terrible plight of the peasants, especially the children.

It is satisfactory that the Russian Government are taking steps to secure some foodstuffs from Canada, which, as we pointed out a few weeks ago, is in an exceptionally good position to export flour and other supplies. The Soviet Government, of course, are themselves to blame for the fact that they are being told by the International Relief Commission that they cannot obtain credits without recognising their existing debts and other obligations, and giving adequate guarantees for the future. At the same time, however, the Commission urges the necessity for financial and material Government assistance to back up the aid being given by the different private organisations.

* * *

British Trade with Canada. Several recent British visitors to Canada have expressed surprise at the lack of attention paid to the possibilities of British trade in the Dominion. Mr. Ben H. Morgan, chairman of the Council of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, says that in spite of the fact that there has never been a more favourable opportunity for pushing the sale of British goods in Canada practically nothing is being done in this direction; and declares that if the Canadian market were tackled energetically Britain could in a very short time increase her exports to that Dominion by at least £50,000,000 per annum. "Anglo-Canadian," writing to the *Times*, declares that everywhere in Canada he found merchants complaining as to British methods of marketing, the chief points being:—

1. Catalogues are still sent to Canada priced in sterling, and quotations given ex-warehouse London.
2. Depôts are not opened in Canada, so that buyers have to wait six to eight weeks for delivery.
3. Salesmen are sent to Canada who have very little knowledge of the country, currency, or the temperament.

As readers of *Canada* know, these are no new complaints; but they have been permitted to persist for an extraordinarily long time. This is all the more surprising when we find Mr. Beale, H.M. Trade Commissioner at Winnipeg, in his report to the Department of Overseas Trade on his recent tour of the English industrial centres, saying that one of the most hopeful things he observed was that not only were the manufacturers of the United Kingdom admirably equipped to increase trade with Canada, but that the trend of style here is, in many cases, in accordance with Canadian requirements and practice; while, in addition, he found a keen desire to receive first-class representation in the Canadian market. It is "up to" the trade officials on both sides of the Atlantic to see that this desire is translated into practical results.

* * *

Lord Northcliffe on Canadian Immigration. A very belated contribution by Lord Northcliffe, written from Victoria, B.C., in August, was featured in the *Daily Mail* on Wednesday. The Editor was good enough to tell his readers that this message was "delayed in transmission," but we trust that this will not convey the impression that the mail services from British Columbia to the Old Country are so disorganised as to take nine weeks instead of a fortnight. Having been so long "delayed in transmission," we must express surprise that it was thought useful or necessary to publish this comment of Lord Northcliffe's on Canadian immigration, with the heading, "Immigrants Not Wanted This Year." It would be extremely unusual if immigrants—by which is mainly understood new settlers on the land—were ever wanted in Canada as late in the year as October. The proper immigration season to Canada is, of course, in the spring and early summer. Some of the statements in this belated communication seem unnecessarily critical, especially when appearing in the *Daily Mail*, which has always shown knowledge and sympathetic interest in the many problems of Canadian development.

The remark is made that "There seems to be no universal system of selection. There seems to be no schooling of emigrants before they leave England." It would be difficult, we fancy, for the Immigration Depart-

ment of the Canadian Government, which has been endeavouring for many years—and on the whole with very marked success—to fill its vacant lands, to form any "universal system of selection" when dealing with so many nationalities. As to the schooling of emigrants, attempts have been made by the Salvation Army, the Church Army, and other eleemosynary bodies to provide training for intending settlers on the land, but it seems obviously impossible to contemplate any general and comprehensive routine for the schooling of emigrants, except at Government expense, which, we fear, the taxpayer would be unwilling to sanction. The final paragraph in this article, suggesting that the intending emigrant to Canada is too old at 30, requires drastic qualification.

—* *—

GENERAL ELECTION DATE.

Mr. Meighen's Manifesto.

The Canadian General Election is fixed for December 6. Nominations are to be made by November 22, and Parliament is to be summoned on January 17.

Mr. Meighen, the Prime Minister, issued a manifesto to the Canadian people on October 4—the day on which the Parliament was dissolved.

Mr. Meighen puts the maintenance of the closest connection with the Empire and the continuance of the historic policy of Protection in the forefront of the Government's programme (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Times*).

"By tradition, by the sense of a common inheritance and common ideals," he says, "the Dominion aspires to one destiny, and one destiny only, than which there is none nobler—nationhood within the British Empire. I am convinced that there is no single thing more vital to the best interests of the world than that the Empire as at present constituted should be maintained. We enjoy the fullest autonomy, and that autonomy is not challenged, and never shall be challenged. For the maintenance of the Empire as a League of autonomous nations there are common burdens that all must share, but those burdens are light and the advantages abundant in comparison with either the burdens or the advantages of any other destiny that can be conceived. Sentiment and interest are in accord in upholding the British connection."

Premier and the Tariff.

Dealing with the tariff, the Prime Minister, after tracing the history and the growth of Protection in Canada and the benefits which it has brought—development of industries and, through them, of the Dominion—takes up the platforms of the Liberals and the Agrarians, and, claiming that they would revolutionise the country's fiscal policy and inaugurate Free Trade, appeals to the country to avert such a danger.

"Free Trade means the curtailment or closing down of many scores of industries, the discouragement and contraction of our towns and cities, and the impairment of the best market for the product of our farms. It means the surrender of the advance which we have made as a self-contained, aggressive industrial nation, and reversion to a position in which dependence upon a more favourable American fiscal policy will become more and more a national aspiration. The spirit of this country will not tolerate a course so weak and disastrous."

The people, he says, in conclusion, must decide between sure, ordered progress and a perilous experiment; between the certain fruits of strong, stable government, and the sterility of despair, which is the only product of class alliances and balancing groups; between a tariff policy which, in Canada's position, is the very root of her prosperity, and the progressive absorption of Canadian industries, and, with them, Canadian manhood and womanhood, in the ever-expanding system of the United States.

Mr. Crerar Opens His Campaign.

Mr. Crerar, leader of the Farmers' Party, opened the campaign last week in a speech at Brandon.

He denounced the principle of Protection as neither sound economically nor right morally. His policy on the tariff was the development of the natural resources of agriculture, forest, and mining. "If," he said, "the farmers formed a Government, there would be no class legislation or class domination. I detest class legislation, I detest class domination. There has been far too much of both in this country." He expressed his conviction that the new United States tariff was not inspired by deliberate hostility to Canada.

Discussing the railway problem, he said that whatever solution was adopted, Canada would not tolerate the creation of a great railway monopoly. "The solution lay in adopting such a policy as would stimulate prosperity and bring people into the country. Canada now had railways enough for a population of 20,000,000. If she had a population of 15,000,000 the railway problem would solve itself in a short time."

—* *—

The Minister of Agriculture, Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, will open the *Daily Mail* Imperial Fruit Show at the Crystal Palace at 3 p.m. on October 28.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

To the Editor of *Canada*.

SIR,—Your remarks in the editorial of your issue of October 1 and the "Story o fa Prosecution" in that of the 8th will no doubt have the effect of bringing to the attention of the High Commissioner's Office the great advantage of publicity, and the harm done to what may be a good case by silence.

A certain aloofness and superiority which surrounds that office with something like an impenetrable haze has, perhaps, grown during the long years since 1914, owing to the difficulties found in dealing with the thousands of Canadians, male and female, of a great variety of (1) military ranks and (2) social standing, many of whom had for various reasons to be in touch with the High Commissioner's Office.

What was then perhaps somewhat unavoidable is now only a source of danger, and anything like "aloofness" or a lack of publicly-expressed liveliness in our representative in London, concerning matters that are of interest, and, indeed, paramount importance to people on both sides of the Atlantic, can only subtract from the usefulness of that great office to the Dominion of Canada and to the thousands of Canadians who either are living over here or who pay their visits to those shores for either business or pleasure. The High Commissioner's Office is their Mecca, and as such will be greatly enhanced in power, importance and usefulness if it keeps in touch with affairs by the use of the public Press in all questions that affect Canada in the eyes of the British public.

In the matters to which your articles refer, there is no doubt a Canadian side and a High Commissioner's point of view; how much better if the public had the advantage of them!—Yours, etc.,

CANADIAN.

To the Editor of *Canada*.

SIR,—Canadians in Britain owe you their thanks for your editorial of October 1, and also for the article about the prosecution case, which was censured by the jury, in your issue of October 8.

The need for a general overhauling and the placing on a proper efficiency basis of Canada's representation in London has been only too apparent for a long, long time.

Canadians, as a rule, pride themselves on being up to date and efficient, but I ask you to show me any Canadian who is proud of Canada's method of representation in the heart of the Empire for years past. Surely the time has come when Ottawa should take hold and do the thing properly, placing a capable and suitable man in charge, and a loyal, obliging and efficient Canadian staff who know Canada and have her interests at heart.

You are to be congratulated upon taking up this all-important Canadian question, and, barring sycophants and tuft hunters, you will be upheld by every Canadian who knows the situation. Canadians have grumbled about it long enough; now is the time to speak out and have it cleaned up.—Yours truly,

MONTREAL.

—* *—

The first member of the Vancouver Dickens Fellowship was named Weller. The half-dollar with which he paid his membership fee is to be made into a brooch and given as a prize at the Dickens Ball.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

MACKINLAY.—At Sarnia, Ontario, on October 2, to Dr. and Mrs. Robert MacKinlay (*née* Effie M. Howse)—a daughter.

WALLACE.—At Amasa Wood Hospital, St. Thomas, Ontario, on August 27, to Mr. and Mrs. John A. Wallace—a son

MARRIAGES.

BULMAN—COOK.—On October 5, at Christ Church, Toronto, John Roderick Bulman, M.B., Ch.B. (Edinburgh), 15, Baggallay Street, Hereford, son of the late Andrew Bulman and of Mrs. Bulman, M.B.E., Pringle Bank, Kelso, Scotland, to Felicia Hannah, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. I. Cook, of Hurstrood, 76, Lonsdale Road, Toronto.

PADMORE—HEPBURN.—On October 5, at St. Paul's, Addlestone, Surrey, Arthur Stenson Padmore, of Toronto, to Ida McCuaig Hepburn, daughter of A. W. Hepburn, Picton, Ontario.

DEATHS.

MASON.—On September 24, in Victoria, B.C., Major John Mason, D.S.O., M.C., eldest son of the Rev. C. Mason, of Bilsby.

TUPPER.—At Rochester, Minnesota, on September 26, Ada Campbell, widow of J. Stewart Tupper, K.C., of Ravenscourt, Winnipeg, and daughter of the late Sir Thomas Galt, Toronto. Funeral direct from Rochester to Oxford, England.

IN MEMORIAM.

HALL.—In proud and loving memory of Major H. J. Hall, M.C., 16th Canadian Scottish, who gave his life for his Country on October 8, 1916.

"Oh! dear brave heart, where'er you lie,
So sweet to live? Magnificent to die."

IN THE RUSSIAN FAMINE AREA.

A Canadian's Impressions—Representatives of Soviet to Visit Canada.

COL. HERBERT J. MACKIE, who has since 1917 represented North Renfrew (Ont.) in the Dominion Parliament, returned to London last week from a four weeks' visit to Russia, as the representative of the Canadian Prime Minister, accompanied by Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Trade Commissioner for South-Eastern Europe. Before sailing by the *Berengaria* last Saturday, Col. Mackie described to a representative of *Canada* the conditions he found in the famine area, and explained certain arrangements come to with the Soviet Government with respect to Canada.

"They are," he said, "asking Canada's permission for experts from their agricultural and mining departments to proceed to Canada to examine our methods of operation. They realise that, particularly in agriculture, they can obtain considerable knowledge that will enable them to carry on agriculture in a more scientific manner, and will, to a great extent, eliminate the bad crops they have had as a result of the drought. The experts have already been chosen, and application for the necessary permission will be made to the Canadian Government in due course.

"A small Purchasing Commission will shortly proceed to Canada for the purpose of purchasing flour and seed grains.

RUSSIAN IMMIGRANTS TO CANADA IN NATIONAL COSTUME.

The *personnel* of this Commission has not yet been decided upon. The moneys necessary to pay for such supplies are in hand. The Russian Government are curtailing their expenses severely in other directions, so as to retain as much gold as possible for the purchase of foodstuffs."

Between 25 and 30 million people are involved in the famine. Col. Mackie is not inclined to throw the responsibility for it upon the Soviet Government to any appreciable extent. He says that 80 per cent. of it is due to the drought, there having been no rains till August, and the shallow ploughing has proved fatal to the crops. Farms of 50 acres, he says, have not produced a total crop of 5 bushels. The new oat crop is now coming up, but it will be fit only for fodder. The potato crop is to-day sustaining hundreds of thousands of lives, but the potatoes are of very poor quality, and the vines are still green. It is doubtful if this crop will last for even six weeks. At the end of this period there is, he declares, absolutely nothing in sight.

"Absolutely Indescribable."

"The state of matters in the famine area is absolutely indescribable," said Col. Mackie. "The sights one sees are so harrowing that the mind simply cannot convey what the eye has seen. Starvation is rampant, and on every side there are dead and dying. The children particularly, under the age of 15, are suffering intensely from the black bread they have to eat. This bread is composed of a few handfuls of rye flour, a greater quantity of oak nuts, and a still greater proportion of green grass and, to some extent, leaves. The children cannot digest this food, and in the majority of cases their stomachs are terribly bloated. I have no doubt whatever that many hundreds of children whom I saw three weeks ago are to-day dead, and even relief given now will be too late to save many thousands of children.

"The cholera has diminished, but there is every possibility of typhus breaking out, and it will not be unexpected if this is the case, owing to the disgusting manner of living on the part of many of the peasantry, who have no idea whatever of sanitation.

"The efforts of the Soviet Government to get seed grain into the famine area have aroused my admiration," continued Col. Mackie, "not only in the transportation with their poorly equipped and poorly operated railroads, but particularly in the distribution of the seeds on arrival at the local sidings and villages in the famine area. I have on a number of occasions seen convoys of single horses, numbering 300 and more, at a railway siding getting their due proportion of seed grains to be transported back as much as 18 miles into the interior. The work of the Department under whose charge this is has been most systematically carried out.

"What impressed me more than anything else that I have seen is the restraint on the part of the peasants in getting this seed into the ground. The Government has supplied 15 million poods (a pood equals 36 lb.) of this grain, and I am firmly of the conviction that not one ounce of it has gone to the personal use of the peasant or his family. This grain arrives at villages where deaths are daily occurring, but the peasants immediately put it into the ground, not one handful being kept back for consumption. The old peasants say that although the father and mother need not expect to live to see it harvested, it must be sown for the children, who they hope will be saved to reap the benefit of next year's harvest. I have seen, too, elderly women and children tumble over from exhaustion within easy reach of a small food stall, but no attempt was ever made to steal from it.

Relief Administration.

"The prevalent impression is that the foodstuffs sent into Russia in any quantity would fall into the hands of the Red Army. If those who think so could see what I have seen their minds would easily be disabused of such an idea. There is absolute honesty in the Red Army in the transportation and carrying of the foodstuffs to the famine area.

"The Russian Government has transported over 100,000 refugees to Siberia and Turkestan, where crops are more plentiful. In the early stages of the famine the peasants formed into large bands, and moved towards the railways or the Volga, hoping either that supplies would come to them or that they would be transported away; but this has been stopped, and the peasants have been made to remain in the villages, where it is hoped that help will reach them the more quickly.

"The American relief administration commenced feeding some thousands in the Kazan Republic two weeks ago, but it was found that even the ration of rice and cream was too strong and heavy for many of the children; and after the first meal I saw many of them being removed from the feeding station to the hospital. No food or drugs can possibly save many of those children. The Americans are now feeding one million people, and they will take on a second, and probably a third million. The Russian Government are feeding one million. The Save the Children Fund will start feeding on October 15; and though they have only arranged for 500,000, they hope the public will subscribe sufficient to permit of the number being raised to a million." Col. Mackie strongly advocates support being given to the Save the Children Fund, and thinks Canada should make a liberal response to an appeal on behalf of the children, whose plight is so pitiful.

The Soviet Government.

"The Government in Moscow," continued Col. Mackie, "are putting up a strong fight for the betterment of their administration. The change towards capitalism is rapidly taking place, and to-day capital is welcomed most heartily. This means that Communism is gradually disappearing, and many are convinced that for re-establishment there must be a return to a capitalist system. The city of Moscow is in a terribly dilapidated condition, but during the past four weeks it has been gradually assuming a better appearance. In the past it was unlawful to trade, but an edict has been issued allowing shops to be again opened and trade to be conducted. Conditions in Petrograd are good, and it is resuming its old-time life much more rapidly than Moscow.

"In the Government there are some splendid men who have Russia's interests at heart," declared Col. Mackie. "Tchicherin, Litvinoff and Krassin are men of a very high type and of good administrative ability. Particularly can this be said of Krassin, who is held in the highest esteem and respect there. He is so urgently required in Russia at present that he is not at all likely to be able to visit Canada, as he had intended. I believe this Soviet Government is going to stay, because there is really no alternative to it; and, of course, its members are modifying their views on Communism very rapidly."

Do you see "Canada" in your Club? If not, why not?

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Canadian High Commissioner's Views.

Canada's representatives on the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva—Sir George Perley, the High Commissioner, and the Rt. Hon. C. J. Doherty, till recently Dominion Minister of Justice—have returned to London.

Reviewing the proceedings at Geneva to a representative of *Canada*, Sir George Perley said it was often asked, Was the League worth while? "My answer to that is," said Sir George, "that the League has already justified its existence in a good many ways. It has really done a lot of good work. My own feeling is that it is worth all it costs to have the representative men from nearly all the nations of the world sitting round one table and discussing various important questions in a courteous and fair manner. It is very helpful to meet representatives of other nations face to face in this way, and to see that they have all their good points, and to understand them better. The good will and good intentions of the great majority of delegates impressed me very much.

"It is unfortunate that some people expect too much from the League of Nations right away. It has already done good, and I believe that it will continue to do so. The League has certainly dealt with a good many international matters which no other organisation could possibly have dealt with. As someone said at Geneva, 'If the League did not now exist it would have to be created.' Even though disputes, like those between Lithuania and Poland and between Albania and Serbia and Greece, have not been settled, all the same the League of Nations is entitled to credit for the avoidance of much bloodshed, because the questions at issue are still under discussion, and are within measurable distance of being settled."

The Court of International Justice.

The outstanding achievement at Geneva this year, Sir George pointed out, was the formation of the Permanent Court of International Justice, probably the most important event that has ever happened in the world in the direction of establishing peace for the future. He said that the proceedings with regard to this matter had been carried through very happily, the voting being marked with an entirely friendly spirit. There was a long discussion regarding the economic weapon and the use of the blockade—really the strongest weapon the League has at its disposal for the prevention of war. The clause in the Covenant dealing with this matter was gone into very carefully, and the position in regard to its use was considerably clarified. The question of disarmament was also discussed at length; the committee appointed last year to look into the question was continued for another year, to collect facts and figures for the assistance of the League in effecting disarmament; and satisfaction was expressed at the fact that the question was to be taken up in earnest at Washington.

Allocation of Expenses.

A somewhat difficult question, dealt with by one of the committees on which Sir George Perley served, was the allocation of the expenses of the League. The Covenant provided that this should be according to the Berne Postal Union scheme, which was arbitrary, and was scarcely fair to many countries. A new allocation was framed this year, for the next two years, and the committee is to make a further recommendation for subsequent years. Upon the original basis, Canada paid the same as Great Britain. Under the new arrangement, Sir George stated, Canada would now pay 35 units, the same as Brazil, Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania, Spain and Serbia, against 65 in the case of Japan, China, Italy and India, and 90 in the case of Great Britain and France.

Among the humanitarian questions dealt with by the League were the campaign against typhus and the prevention of the traffic in women and children. In regard to the latter an effort was made by some members of the Assembly to have it referred to an international conference, as has been the case before, but the Assembly decided that their own resolution in favour of international action should take the place of such a convention, and that the latter should be at once referred to the various Governments for ratification. A great many of the delegates signed the resolution before they left Geneva, including Mr. Doherty, on behalf of Canada.

Judge Doherty and Sir George Perley each represented Canada on three of the six committees of the Assembly—the former being Chairman of the Committee on Humanitarian Questions, where he did excellent work. When it was impossible for one of the delegates to attend, his place was taken by Mr. J. E. Tremblay, Mr. Doherty's private secretary, or by Mr. J. Henry, of the High Commissioner's office.

——* *——

Mr. Fred J. Ney, writing from Winnipeg, suggests that in each war cemetery the flag of the British Commonwealth should be flown. There are, he points out, hundreds of schools throughout the Empire each of which would gladly undertake to supply and keep supplied a flag for some particular cemetery.

SETTLERS FOR ONTARIO.

Agent-General's Visit to Scotland.

Mr. W. C. Noxon, Agent-General for Ontario, in conversation with a representative of *Canada* after his return from visiting Glasgow, Perth, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, said that the indications were that Ontario would receive next spring a reasonable quota of the sort of settlers the Province desired to receive.

"I discussed the situation with Canadian Government officials, local booking agents, and auctioneers," said Mr. Noxon, "and undoubtedly, besides domestics and practical farm workers, a number of farmers with capital are seriously thinking of emigrating, though, in their case, as it means in many instances giving up farms, selling off stock, household effects, etc., it is probable we shall only receive an instalment in the coming spring. There is no change in the assistance given by the Ontario Government to intending emigrants. To those approved as domestic and farm help £18 is advanced towards their passage money, and situations are provided for them. Our experience has been that the undertakings given to repay these advances are almost invariably observed within the specified time and the persons thus assisted are proving good and contented settlers."

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ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS.

Armistice Day and Bi-Centenary Celebrations.

When, two hundred years ago, the rebuilt Church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in Trafalgar Square, London, was opened for service, it could not have been anticipated that it was destined to become one of the best known churches in the British Empire.

No one living at that time could have envisaged a great war which would bring men from the then little-known Colony in North America, as well as from more distant lands, to the Empire's capital, before or after the horrors of battle on the fields of France. In an age when churches were thought of as buildings to be used on Sundays and holy days only it would have been a shock to people of that time to think of a church open Sunday and week-day, day and night: a place of shelter as well as a house of worship. Yet such St. Martin's has become, and many a travel-worn soldier, Canadian or Australian, English, Scottish, or Irish, has turned into St. Martin's to pass an hour and, perchance, "put up a prayer" in the interval, brief or lengthy, between the arrival of one train and the departure of another.

Those who have so used the church will be interested to know that the two hundredth anniversary of the present building synchronises with Armistice Day this year, and in view of its great usefulness during the war period, and the fact that there are no public celebrations like those of last year, when the unveiling of the Cenotaph and the Burial of the Unknown Warrior struck a solemn chord in the hearts of so many, the Rector (the Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard) has arranged among the celebrations of St. Martin's bi-centenary a gathering in the Central Hall, Westminster, "In Honour of the Dead." A voluntary choir of 350 voices and the band of the Welsh Guards will add grandeur to this solemn occasion. It is expected that many who lost relatives in the war will endeavour to be present.

Important as the above arrangement is, it is but one of many others throughout the week, including a pageant by Laurence Housman with music by Gustav Holst, and an evening meeting on Sunday, November 13, at the Coliseum, which has been lent for the occasion by Sir Oswald Stoll. It is hoped, as the outcome of the bi-centenary celebrations, thoroughly to repair St. Martin's, which is, by the way, the King's parish church when he is in residence at Buckingham Palace.

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CANADIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN LONDON.

A special meeting of the Executive Council of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London was called for Thursday, October 13, at 5 p.m., in the reading room of British Columbia House, 1, Regent Street, for the purpose of giving members an opportunity of meeting Messrs. E. Blake Robertson and S. R. Parsons, of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, who are now in London on a visit.

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"CANADA'S CALL TO WOMEN."

"Canada's Call to Women," by Mabel Durham (published by the Canadian National Railways), is a helpful little booklet, with an attractive cover and numerous illustrations, written to assist women in the Old Country who are thinking of making a home and carving out a career for themselves in the Dominion. Information is given as to the type of woman most required and most likely to succeed in Canada, and the facilities provided for her in travelling and on her arrival, with many other useful hints for her guidance. A chapter is devoted to the important matter of climate, and the concise and well classified information in the appendix is just what is required. An excellent map of the Canadian National Railways is included.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Hon. T. W. Crothers, former Minister of Labour, and Mr. Robert Francis Green, M.P. for Kootenay, and at one time a member of the McBride Ministry, have been appointed to the Senate.

* *

The Duke of Devonshire is to be the guest of the Canada Club at dinner at the Savoy Hotel, London, on Wednesday, October 26, at 7.30 p.m. Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught will be in the chair.

* *

The Rt. Hon. C. J. Doherty, who was appointed a Privy Councillor on January 22, 1920, was sworn in at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday.

* *

The Hon. Honoré Mercier, of Quebec, has been elected President of the International Association of Game, Fish, and Conservation Commissioners.

* *

The Hon. Thomas H. Johnson, Attorney-General of Manitoba, accompanied by Mrs. Johnson, arrived from Winnipeg by the *Minnedosa* last week. He will attend the forthcoming International Labour Congress at Geneva.

* *

Several changes are announced in the Quebec Provincial Cabinet. The Hon. J. L. Perron, Minister without Portfolio, has been appointed Minister of Highways in succession to the Hon. J. A. Tessier, appointed Chairman of the Running Streams Commission. Mr. Emile Moreau, of Lake St. John, and Mr. A. Lacombe, M.L.A. for Montreal-Dorion, have been appointed Ministers without Portfolio.

* *

Mr. Paul Tourigny, of Victoriaville, formerly M.L.A. for Arthabaska, has been appointed a member of the Quebec Legislative Council.

* *

The Marchioness of Donegall, Priscilla Countess Annesley, and Commissioner D. C. Lamb were among the departures for Canada by the R.M.S. *Empress of France* last week.

* *

Miss Bessie Kelly, a native of New Brunswick, is engaged with the Health Department at Prague, Bohemia.

* *

Mrs. Percy Clive has left for Canada, and will be away until Christmas.

* *

Mr. John MacCormac, London representative of the Montreal *Gazette*, has returned from a two months' visit to Canada, during which he visited some of the principal cities in Western Canada.

* *

Mrs. Drew has received a cablegram stating that her son-in-law, Major Francis W. Parish, D.S.O., M.C., is lying in the Victoria Hospital, Montreal, dangerously ill with meningitis. Major Parish, who married Miss Dorothy Drew, Mr. Gladstone's granddaughter, received severe head wounds in the war in 1916, when he was blown up in a bomb explosion.

* *

Mr. Stephen Jones is spending the current week at the Hotel Majestic, Harrogate, for the benefit of his health.

Col. and Mrs. Herbert Molson and Mr. Hubert Smithers left by the *Olympic* on October 5 *en route* to Montreal.

* *

Sir Edgar Bowring, the High Commissioner for Newfoundland, left New York for England last Tuesday by the *Carmania*.

* *

Mr. George Pepall, who retired from the post of assistant foreign freight agent of the Grand Trunk Railway on August 31,

MR. GEORGE PEPALL.

after forty-one years' continuous and faithful service with that company, is making an extended tour in the Mother Country. The accompanying photograph was taken at a golf tournament at West Linton in which he took part.

* *

Lady Jones, wife of Sir Roderick Jones, of Bidborough Hall, Bidborough, Kent, gave birth to a daughter last Sunday morning at her parents' home, Warren Wood, Shooter's Hill. Sir Roderick and Lady Jones made a tour of Canada last summer as members of the Imperial Press party.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. L. Ross have returned to Claridge's Hotel, London, from Paris.

* *

Mr. C. Lionel Hanington, President of the Canadian Club of Great Britain, has left on a visit to Canada. He will approach the Canadian clubs in New York and also those throughout Canada with a view to co-operation with the Canadian Club of Great Britain.

* *

Mr. W. A. Blair, secretary to the office of the Agent-General for British Columbia, has resigned that position, owing to ill-health, and returns to Vancouver, by the *Empress of Britain*, next Wednesday, accompanied by Mrs. Blair. Mr. Blair was formerly secretary to the Board of Trade in Vancouver. Last year he underwent an operation, and his health has been indifferent since his arrival in England in November, 1918.

Acting Lt. O. F. W. Critchley, R.C.N., has been appointed to H.M.S. *Badminton*.

* *

Lady Edgar, with her son and daughter, who have been on an extended trip to the Pacific Coast, arrived by the R.M.S. *Aquitania* on Tuesday.

* *

The departures by the R.M.S. *Empress of France* on October 6 included Mr. W. H. Anderson, Mr. A. Baring-Gould, Miss H. Boot, Mrs. A. M. and Mr. J. C. Brennan, Mrs. A. Caldwell, Mrs. C. M. Campion, Mrs. L. Coote, Major A. Gordon Cummins, the Misses K. and M. Doherty, Lt.-Col. L. N. and Mrs. Dyson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Forrester, Mr. W. G. Harris, Mr. H. Holdroyd, Mrs. L. Holmes, Mr. J. O. McCarthy, Mrs. L. McGibbon, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. and the Misses Richardson, Mr. H. C. M. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. W. Stock, Lt.-Col. C. A. Taylor, Mr. J. E. Tremblay, Lt.-Col K. P. Vaughan-Morgan.

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Arrivals by the *Empress of Britain* on October 10 included Mr. W. H. Barry, Mr. H. K. Becket, Mr. F. C. Binns, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Braithwaite, Mr. J. Ross Collins, Mrs Melvin Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Halton, Mr. W. Howard Bell, Mr. W. Mackie, Mr. W. J. Stuart, Mr. William Whyte, Col. F. B. Wilson (Montreal), Mrs. F. S. Calnan, Mrs. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. H. A. Stewart (Victoria), Mrs. J. S. Gibbons, Dr. R. H. Kerr, Mrs. V. Seeley (Vancouver), Mrs. William Davies, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hallman, Mrs. W. H. Knox, Mr. Norman M. McLeod, Mr. E. I. Rinsell, Miss Orian Warwick (Toronto), Mrs. J. R. Hemstead, Miss B. Forrester, Lady Kingsmill (Ottawa), Mr. W. H. Macauley (Edmonton), Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Martin (Quebec), Mr. J. G. Matthews (Brantford), Major and Mrs. C. G. Mitchell (St. Andrew's, N.B.), Mr. Maxim Ford, Miss H. T. Hendry, Mrs. W. P. Bull, Rev. Prebendary Gough.

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The arrivals by the *Melita* on October 1 included Lt.-Col. and Mrs. B. R. Armstrong (St. John), Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Milligan (Charlottetown), Mr. B. H. Tyrwhitt-Drake, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Watts-Jones, Capt. and Mrs. A. L. Kennedy (Victoria), Capt. W. I. and Mrs. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Boyce, Mr. G. C. Haddow, Mr. J. McMillan, Mr. H. Murray, Mr. E. C. Rober, Mrs. A. B. Sweatman, Mr. F. Trebilcock, Mr. and the Misses Timson (Toronto), Mr. J. W. Bryant (London, Ont.), Mr. and Mrs. J. Nulloth (Penticton), Mr. and Mrs. A. Wall, Mr. J. C. Woolston, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Pearce, Major W. H. Green (Vancouver), Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Billings (Windsor), Mr. J. H. Hamilton, Mr. H. Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. A. Whyte (Montreal).

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The arrivals by the *Minnedosa* on October 7 included the Rev. A. E. and Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. W. H. Blake, K.C., and Mrs. Blake, Mr. W. E. Bunney, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Loring, Mr. and Mrs. J. Vickers (Toronto), Mr. P. R. Back, Mr. F. H. Bell, Mr. T. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hussey, Mrs. E. Spencer (Vancouver), Mr. R. Beard, Mrs. G. Crosley, Mrs. T. Holt, Mrs. and Miss Ogden (Victoria), Mr. W. C. Bell, Mrs. M. Godden (Hamilton), Mr. R. Armistead (Galt), Mr. H. D. Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. Coulter, Mrs. M. Duggan, Mr. C. B. Fairbanks, Mr. G. Younger, Mr. J. C. Farthing (Montreal), Mr. R. Bonnycastle, Mr. W. B. Christie, Mrs. J. A. Gemmill (Winnipeg), Mrs. and Miss Dobson, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Willans (Ottawa), Mr. Neil Maclean, M.P., Mr. Tom Moore, Mr. J. Archibald, and Col. and Mrs. W. A. Simson.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Of Special Interest to Visiting Canadians.

OCTOBER 14-22.—Commercial Motor Exhibition at Olympia.
OCTOBER 17.—Mansion House meeting on behalf of Progress Fund of Great Northern Central Hospital, 3.
OCTOBER 18.—Parliament reassembles.
OCTOBER 18-21.—Royal Dairy Show, Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington.
OCTOBER 20.—British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association Dinner, Savoy Hotel, 7.
OCTOBER 21.—Nelson Day. Navy League Annual Service, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.
OCTOBER 26.—Prince of Wales leaves for India. The Duke of Connaught presides at the Canada Club Dinner to the Duke of Devonshire, Savoy Hotel, 7.30.
OCTOBER 28—NOVEMBER 5. — *Daily Mail* Imperial Fruit Show at Crystal Palace.
NOVEMBER 3.—Royal Horticultural Society, Chrysanthemum Show, two days.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Lady Phyllis Hervey and Capt. Duncan MacRae will take place at Ickworth on November 9.

* *

At St. Andrew's Church, St. John, N.B., the marriage was solemnised of Ethel Agnes, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hadwin Anderson, to Mr. Charles Leslie Nisbet Peters, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Peters.

* *

On Saturday last, at the Church of the Holy Innocents, South Norwood, S.E., Mr. C. E. Malkinson, formerly a member of the staff of the Bank of Montreal, Threadneedle Street, and now manager of the P. & O. Banking Corporation, was married to Miss Aldyth Webb.

* *

The marriage took place on October 4, at All Saints' Church, Liverpool, of Mr. William Bain, of Aberdeen, to Isabel Margaret Adeline, only daughter of Dr. J. G. Adami, C.B.E., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Liverpool, and the late Mrs. Adami, of Montreal.

* *

The engagement is announced of Miss Jean Chaplin Scott, of Daleside, Crondall, England, second daughter of the late Mr. W. M. Scott, M.D., and Mrs. Scott, and granddaughter of the late Mr. William Chaplin and Mrs. Chaplin, of St. Catharines, Ont., to Lt. Leonard W. Murray, R.N., of H.M.C.S. *Aurora*. The marriage will take place quietly in Montreal in October.

The marriage of Miss Gretchen Vogt, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Vogt, to Dr. Patrick Hardy, son of the late Hon. A. S. Hardy and Mrs. Hardy, took place on October 5 in Toronto.

* *

At St. Louis' Chapel of the Basilica, Quebec, Françoise, daughter of Mr. J. C. Desautels, became the bride of Mr. Adolphe Routhier, advocate, Chicoutimi, grandson of the late Sir A. B. Routhier, of Quebec.

* *

The marriage of Sidney Costigan, daughter of Lt.-Col. D. C. Forster Bliss and Mrs. Bliss, to Mr. Wilfred Russell Steep, son of the late Dr. J. R. Steep and Mrs. Steep, took place at St. Mary's Pro-Cathedral, Winnipeg.

* *

At All Saints' Church, Hamilton, Ont., the Ven. Archdeacon Forneret united in marriage Marjorie Ryall, daughter of the late Mr. James G. Insole and Mrs. Insole, Hamilton, to Mr. Edward Stanley Smyth, of Kitchener.

* *

At Holy Trinity Church, Patricia Bay, Olive, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William MacLean, of Vancouver, was married to Mr. Wilfred Saddler, of the Department of Agriculture in the B.C. University, Vancouver.

* *

At Trinity Church, Parry Sound, Mr. Joseph Quinten Maunsell was united in marriage to Miss Margery Estelle Burt, daughter of the rector, the Rev. Canon Burt. The bridegroom, who was a lieutenant in the 38th Bn., C.E.F., was severely wounded on the Somme in 1916.

* *

The engagement is announced of Rosalie, younger daughter of the late Mr. R. S. Newman and Mrs. Newman, Montreal, to Mr. Andrew Menzies, elder son of the late Mr. W. J. Menzies and of Mrs. Evershed, Albury House, Burton-on-Trent. The marriage will take place at St. Michael's Cathedral, Barbados, B.W.I., on October 26.

* *

A military wedding took place in St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, when Margaret Louise, second daughter of the late Major.-General T. D. R. Hemming and of Mrs. Hemming, King Street, Kingston, was united in marriage to Capt. John Fitzgerald Preston, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, son of Col. and Mrs. Preston, Orangeville, Ont. The Bishop of Ontario officiated.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.

RACING.

LINGFIELD PARK.—Saturday, 15.
GATWICK.—Tuesday, 18.
SANDOWN PARK.—Thursday, 20

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

ADELPHI, *Strand*.—"The Golden Moth."
APOLLO, Shaftesbury Avenue. — "Chauve-Souris."
DALY'S, Leicester Square.—"Sybil" (Huntley Wright, José Collins).
GAIETY, Strand.—"Pins and Needles."
GARRICK, Charing Cross.—"The Edge o' Beyond" (Ruby Miller).
NEW OXFORD, Oxford Street.—"League of Notions."

Varieties

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane.
MASKELYNE'S Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.
PALACE, Shaftesbury Avenue. — "Co-optimists." ("Pierrotic" entertainment.)
PALLADIUM, Argyll Street, Oxford Circus.
PHILHARMONIC HALL, Great Portland Street. —"Australia's Wild Nor'-West." (Cinematograph.)

CONCERTS.

ÆOLIAN HALL, New Bond Street.—Pianoforte Recital by Herbert Fryer, Wednesday, 19, at 5.30. Sonata Recital, by Violet Waring (violinist) and Gladys Puttick (pianist), Friday, 21, at 8.15.
QUEEN'S HALL, Langham Place.—Promenade Concerts.
WIGMORE HALL, Wigmore Street.—Song Recital, by Ingo Simon, Thursday, 13, at 8.30. Pianoforte Recital, by Dorothea Vincent, Friday, 14, at 3.15. Recital, by the Spencer Wylee String Quartet, Monday, 17, at 8. Pianoforte Recital, by Jessie Field, Friday, 21, at 3.

EXHIBITIONS.

BEAVER HUT, Strand.—St. Dunstan's Exhibition.
CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—Imperial War Exhibition.
PICTORIAL PHOTOGRAPHY. — Macklem's, 16, Brook Street, Hanover Square.—Closes Saturday, 15.
MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker Street.

At St. Mary's Church, Metchosin, B.C., Nora Mary, eldest daughter of the late Dr. O. M. Jones and Mrs. Jones, was united in marriage to Mr. Malcolm Bell-Irving, of Vancouver.

OBITUARY.

At St. John, N.B.—Mr. Wendell Randolph Jones (32).

At Halifax, N.S.—Dr. Evernid A. Kirkpatrick, M.D. (60).

At Springhill.—Rev. William Charles Wilson (70), Hon. Canon of All Saints' Cathedral, Halifax.

At Montreal.—Mr. George Sumner (83), president of Hodgson, Sumner and Co., Ltd., ex-president of the Board of Trade, and a native of Leadwell, Oxfordshire, who went to Montreal in 1860; Mr. Andrew Duggan (73), well known in sporting circles.

At Toronto.—Dr. John Hoskin, K.C. (85), treasurer of the Law Society of Upper Canada and formerly chairman of the Board of Governors of Toronto University, a native of Holsworthy, Devon, who went to Canada in 1854, and was called to the Bar in 1863, and who in later years resided occasionally at Tunbridge Wells; Mr. Joseph S. Irvin, of Ottawa, suddenly while on a visit; Mr. Robert S. Brown (91), a native of Newcastle, who went to Canada in 1846, and a member of the firm of Brown Bros., wholesale stationers; Mr. William A. Orr, of Ottawa (66),, suddenly while on a visit.

At Brantford.—Mr. Joseph Bowes (77), a resident for sixty years. At Perth.—Mr. James Stewart (73), formerly a well-known railway contractor.

At Brandon.—Mr. Charles Pilling (73), ex-Alderman, who went from Bolton, England, in 1881.

At Vancouver.—Mr. Thomas E. Julian (77), architect.

At Burlington, Vt. U.S.A.—Mr. Henry Munderloh president of Munderloh and Co., Ltd., Montreal.

At Swansea, Wales (his former home).—Mr. Richard Charles MacDonnell, partner in the firm of Cherry, MacDonnell and Co., chartered accountants, Brandon.

At Ealing, London, W.—Mrs. Strange, widow of Mr. John Maxwell Strange, of Toronto. Mr. Johnson, a brother of Mrs. Strange, arrived from Canada the night before her death.

Mr. Edward Porritt, an American journalist, who was lost overboard from the *Baltic* on leaving Liverpool last Saturday, was the author of "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," "The Revolt Against New Feudalism in Canada," and "The Evolution of the Dominion of Canada."

—* *—

The controversy with regard to Mr. Albert de Courville's English musical conductor has been closed by the Canadian branch of the Musicians' Federation deciding to allow Mr. Cowlrick a temporary Union card to cover the Canadian tour.

The Tariff Commission has issued a useful memorandum setting forth the Imperial economic policy which has been adopted with the assent of all parties in the Mother Country and by all the Governments of the Empire, and should therefore no longer be considered in its general principles as a matter of party controversy

Despite the efforts of a section of the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada, meeting at Hamilton, Ontario, to change the references to King George in the new edition of the Prayer Book, the Synod, by a large majority, rejected the proposed amendments and decided to accept the official edition of the manual of the Church.

CANADIAN TRADE THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL

(This article is of special interest in view of the passing of the Borah Bill by the U.S. Senate exempting American coastwise shipping from Panama Canal tolls.)

IT is impracticable to compile an accurate and comprehensive statement of Canadian trade through the Panama Canal from the records of Canal traffic as now kept. These records are based on declarations submitted by masters of vessels in transit purporting to show their ports of departure and destination and the amount and character of their cargo. They are sufficient for general purposes, but for detailed studies they are unsatisfactory, because no account is taken of intermediate ports of call. For instance, if a vessel cleared from Yokohama for New York, but called at Vancouver, that fact would not appear in the records of the Canal. The voyage would be described as from Yokohama to New York, as though direct. On the other hand, a port of call is sometimes erroneously declared as the port at which the voyage began.

On February 9, 1921, the motor ship *Buenos Aires* passed through the Canal, and the master described his voyage as from San Francisco to New York. As a matter of fact, the cargo of the *Buenos Aires* included the first direct commercial shipment of Canadian wheat (3,200 tons) from Vancouver to London. Presumably both New York and San Francisco were ports of call, and the voyage should have been described as from Vancouver to London. It is obvious that owing to the omission of ports of call and to faulty declarations, as in the case cited, any statistics of Canadian trade based on the records of the Panama Canal will be incomplete.

In compiling the following tables only those vessels were considered which appear in the records as bound from or to a Canadian port. The figures do not show the full volume of Canadian trade through the Canal, but they indicate roughly the nature of the trade and along what routes it is developing.

1920–21.	Atlantic-Pacific. No. of Ships.	Pacific-Atlantic. No. of Ships.	Total Net Tons of Shipping.
July	3	3	28,362
August	4	2	26,347
September	5	5	39,808
October	–	2	6,535
November	3	3	21,893
December	2	1	11,996
January	4	5	31,069
February	3	3	22,639
March	8	4	50,166
April	6	5	38,952
May	3	7	41,109
June	5	2	28,247
Totals	46	42	347,123

In the following table Canadian trade through the Panama Canal during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, is segregated by trade routes:—

	Vessels.	P.C. Net Tonnage.	Tons of Cargo.
U.K. and Northern Europe to B.C.	10 (a)	40,903	7,162
B.C. to U.K. and Northern Europe	20	74,556	138,435
Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of U.S. to B.C.	14	54,518	81,372
B.C. to Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of U.S.	7 (b)	26,702	32,701
Mexico to B.C.	5	26,695	48,986
B.C. to Mexico	7 (c)	35,752	
Mediterranean to B.C.	3 (d)	8,733	10,463
B.C. to Mediterranean	5	16,246	26,843
Cuba to B.C.	2	8,307	9,800
B.C. to East Coast of South America	1	5,122	7,648
Eastern Canada to B.C.	2	7,040	9,536
Eastern Canada to Australia	7	32,911	36,056
Eastern Canada to West Coast of South America	3 (e)	2,956	125
West Coast of South America to Eastern Canada	2	6,652	11,122
Totals	88	347,123	420,249

Notes:—(a) 6 in ballast; (b) 1 in ballast; (c) 7 in ballast; (d) 1 in ballast; (e) 2 in ballast.

British Columbia's Trade.

It is apparent that the Panama route is serviceable primarily to British Columbia, and is used but little by the Eastern Provinces of Canada. The most important trade through the Canal is that between British Columbia and the United Kingdom and Northern Europe. It is largely an export trade. There were 20 sailings during the year with cargoes, as compared with only 10 arrivals, and of these 6 in ballast. The next important trade was that between British Columbia and the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of the United States. This appears to be an import trade, primarily, with 14 arrivals and 7 sailings, of which one was in ballast; but owing to the incomplete basis of the statistics this inference is subject to qualification. The trade between British Columbia and the Mediterranean is for the most part an export trade. There were seven sailings with cargo and three arrivals, of which one was in ballast. Seven vessels sailed during the year from ports in Eastern Canada to Australia *viâ* Panama. There were two cargoes of gasoline from Talara, Peru, to Halifax, carried by tankers which went down to Peru in ballast.

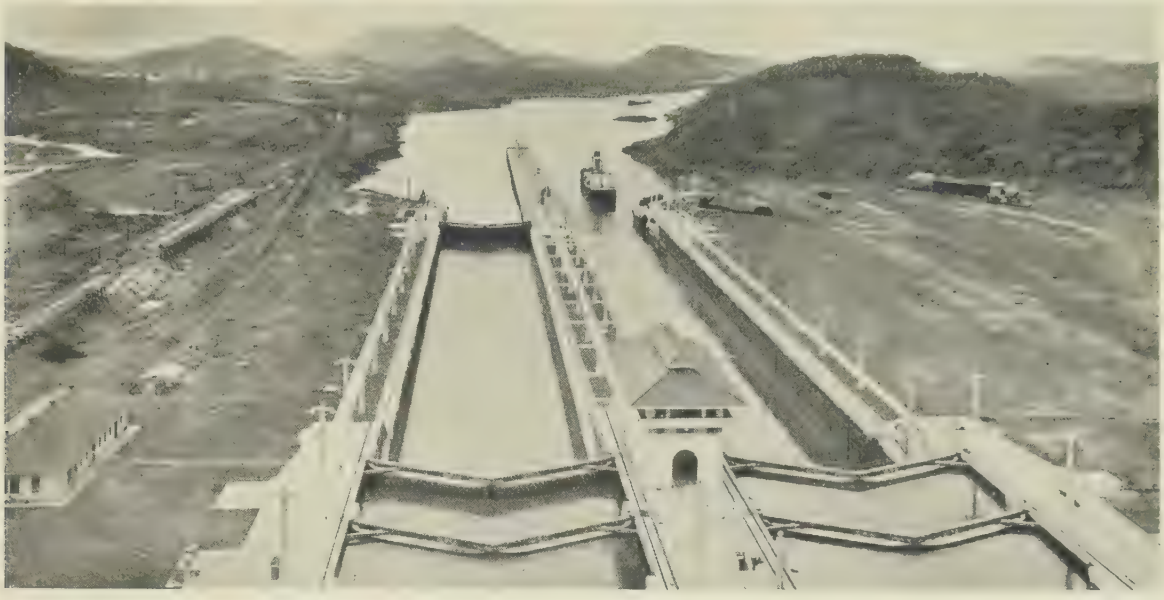
Of 32 cargoes out of British Columbia, nine were described as general, six as lumber and general, five as lumber, six as railroad ties, one as lumber and railroad ties, two as wheat, flour and general, one as wheat, one as coal, and one as railroad equipment. It is plain that lumber in one form or another made up the bulk of the shipments.

Steamship Lines Engaged.

The following steamship companies passed three or more ships through the Canal during the year (route in brackets):—

Standard Oil Co., 13 vessels (British Columbia and Mexican oilfields); U.S. Steel Products Co., 11 vessels (British Columbia,

(*Concluded on page 62.*)



LOCKS AT MIRAFLORES, ON THE PANAMA CANAL.

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

TORONTO.—The gross assessment of the city, as returned by the assessors, amounts to $788,108,077, as compared with $703,646,395 last year, an increase of $84,461,682.

——Arrangements have been made between the Air Board and the International Joint Commission, by which a photographer will secure mosaic photographs of all sections of the St. Lawrence deep waterways route where dams and other works are needed for the development of the canal and power system which is to be included in the development programme. Machines carrying photographers, with their equipment, will be flown from the Rockcliffe Station, near Ottawa, to secure the necessary photographs.

HAMILTON.—The Zimmerman Reliance Underwear Co., Ltd., has re-opened its factory on full time. Increased orders are responsible for the opening. This announcement follows closely that of the Canadian Cottons, Ltd., which increased its working time from four days a week to full time.

KINGSTON.—The demand for engineers with business training has led the Senate of Queen's University to create a special course of a year's work in commerce for engineering graduates of Canadian universities. The subjects to be studied will include economics, business finance and business law, economic geography, the financial organisation of society, marketing, accounting, problems of labour, industrial management, business statistics, and business policy.

BROCKVILLE.—Mr. W. E. Manhard has been notified of his appointment to the position of postmaster, in succession to Mr. J. W. Stagg, superannuated.

CORNWALL.—The total assessment for general purposes is $2,923,695; public school assessment, $2,195,016; and separate school assessment, $820,754. The general rate of taxation is 34 mills; public school rate, 10 mills; and separate school rate, 15 mills.

ST. CATHARINES.—Large quantities of pears are being shipped to the United Kingdom from the Niagara district. The pear crop was a good one, being about the best in fruits this year, with the exception of grapes.

ORILLIA.—On September 21 His Honour Lieut-Col. Harry Cockshutt, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, laid the corner-stone of the Soldiers' Memorial Hospital, which is being erected by the citizens at a cost of $110,000.

NORTH BAY.—The first morning daily newspaper to be published in Northern Ontario came off the press at North Bay on September 19 as the *Daily Nugget*, which has removed from Cobalt.

——Work is to commence immediately on the extension of the C.P.R. branch from Mattawa to Kipawa, for a further 68 miles through rich farming country into Des Quinze, where large water powers are located. The contract also provides for the construction of an eight-mile branch into Ville Marie, on Lake Temiskaming. The scheme is looked on with keen interest in the North in view of the relief which will be afforded the unemployment situation, and also in view of its significance as a step forward in the inter-Provincial railway to James Bay.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—Reports of a "hard" year for those engaged in the fishing industry, but a growing closer co-operation between its various branches, were heard at the convention of the Eastern Fisheries Division of Canada, which opened here on September 20. About sixty representatives were present, including practically all of the fisheries inspectors and officers of the division. Unusually good salmon fishing along the coast of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick this year was reported.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The proposal to build a new $2,000,000 hotel for this city, which will link Quebec in a chain of commercial hotels to be erected in Canada during the next two or three years, is receiving serious consideration by a number of prominent local business men. The company is known as the "Canada Hotels, Ltd.," with head offices in Montreal and New York.

The return of 300 French-Canadian families from the New England States to the Province of Quebec in the past nine months has been arranged by the Department of Colonisation.

——The Canadian Government now has a geological survey examining the zinc and lead mines in the Gaspé district, including the country around St. Anne Lake, in the township of Lemieux, in the county of Gaspé. The survey is in charge of Dr. J. J. Alcock.

——On September 18 a demonstration in honour of St. Joseph was held here at the Monument of St. Joseph on St. Foye Road. Ten thousand people took part in the festival, which marked the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of St. Joseph as patron of the Roman Catholic Church. Cardinal Begin, before the ceremony, lighted a perpetual lamp. Another such lamp has been burning at the Ursuline Convent for more than 200 years. It was lighted by Miss de Repentigny in 1719 before a statue of the Blessed Virgin.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—An additional allotment of $50,000 under the Federal Housing Act has been made to this city by the Provincial Government.

ST. JOHN.—The St. John *Standard* has been sold to a Conservative syndicate represented by Messrs. D. King Hazen, of St. John; R. M. Rive, of Moncton; and Raleigh Trites, of Sackville.

——A contract has been let to Messrs. Kane & Parker, of this city, for the erection on Partridge Island of a building to be used as a power-house, bath and disinfecting centre in the handling of immigrants. The cost of the structure will be $100,000. The building, it is expected, will be completed in seven months.

SACKVILLE.—The population is announced by the Census Branch as 6,625, as against 2,039 for 1911, or a 225 per cent. increase. The population in 1901 was 1,444, making an increase in that decade of 68.91 per cent.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—On September 14 the *Canadian Constructor*, 430 ft. long, 56 ft. beam, 10,500 deadweight tons, was launched at the Halifax Shipyards, in the presence of the Lt.-Governor, the Hon. F. B. McCurdy, Mr. H. B. Smith, Col. Cantley, and a large party. She was named by Mrs. McCurdy, a daughter of the late Hon. F. B. Pearson. The *Canadian Constructor* is the fourth vessel built by the Halifax Shipyards, Ltd., for the Canadian Government Merchant Marine.

TRURO.—At the annual meeting here of the Nova Scotia Medical Society, Dr. M. T. Sullivan, of Glace Bay, was elected president; vice-presidents, Dr. E. V. Hogan (Halifax), Dr. C. A. Webster (Yarmouth), and Dr. J. G. Campbell, of Halifax, secretary.

NEW GLASGOW.—On September 17 the ocean-going steel yacht *Sea King*, built at the yards of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. for Baron Bliss, of Nassau, Bahama Islands, was successfully launched. Mrs. C. E. Porteous, of Quebec, named the vessel. Lieut. Alfred J. May, who commanded H.M.C.S. *Margaret* during the war, will be her captain.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The St. John's College cadets won the Governor-General's challenge shield, presented yearly to the Province having the greatest percentage of enrolled cadets in the schools.

——Some sixty graduates of Ontario's famous Agricultural College at Guelph met at a dinner at the Manitoba Agricultural College here to honour Dr. and Mrs. G. C. Creelman. The former was for seventeen years president of the Ontario Agricultural College, and resigned his position to accept the position of Agent-General for Ontario in Great Britain. Dr. Creelman, whose health has improved, was *en route* to visit a married daughter at Edmonton.

BRANDON.—The Municipal Commissioner's levy is fixed for 1921 at $44,690. He has placed Brandon's assessment at $16,350,000, whereas the actual assessment for the city is $15,232,200 owing to exemptions.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—Fine results are shown by the 27 soldier farmers who took up land last year on the Poorman's Reserve under the Act of the Soldier Settlement Board. The average farm unit is 308 acres, purchased at an average price of $11.25 per acre, and Board officials say that $25 per acre would be a low estimate to place on the value of the property to-day. This means an increase in land value alone to these settlers of approximately $3,500 each.

SASKATOON.—Furs to the value of over $2,000,000 were sold by Saskatchewan trappers during 1920. Muskrat pelts brought the highest revenue, sale of these amounting to $1,009,476. They sold at $2 a pelt. Coyote skins were the next heaviest on the list with a sale of 18,000 pelts, value $294,176. The total of 9,974 skunk pelts, valued at $49,870, were sold. Other sources of revenue were: Minks, martens, beavers, black and silver foxes, weasels, badgers, and wolverines.

——On September 25 between $200,000 and $300,000 damage was done by a fire at Hatton, Sask., which destroyed most of the business part of the town.

——The entire town of Big River, Sask., has been purchased by a Saskatchewan syndicate, acting in conjunction with the stock raisers of the district, for use as a ranch. The townsite comprises 900 acres and will afford excellent accommodation for thousands of cattle.

AVONLEA.—A half section of land, two miles north of this village and owned by Mr. Stanley Nixon, has been sold to Mr. Rusk, of Pense, at $50 an acre. Mr. Nixon is one of the pioneer farmers of the district, who has been very successful.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The Premier, when asked about the Provincial Government's likely attitude on the question of new legislation providing for income taxes, as raised in the Edmonton City Commissioners' report on assessments and taxation, said:—"I am of the opinion that there will have to be a national conference on the whole question of taxation in order that the entire scale of Dominion, Provincial, and municipal taxes may be definitely determined and the exact extent of each so fixed that there will be no more confusion or overlapping."

——Twenty defeated candidates in the recent Provincial elections in the cities of Edmonton and Calgary are seeking the return of their $100 deposit fees. The Election Act provides that a candidate forfeits his deposit unless he gets half as many votes as the candidate elected.

——The Peace River Gold Dredging Co. has secured from the Morgan syndicate the lease of several hundred acres of placer grounds on the Upper Peace River, and will start operations at once.

——The will of the late Robert Tegler shows a gross estate of $382,464.

——Representing the mineral industry in the entire Western Provinces, 75 delegates were in attendance at the opening of the third annual Western Convention of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. The Provincial Government was represented by Premier Greenfield, who said: "The Government is endeavouring to develop more markets for Alberta coal, but we have met with one difficulty, and that is the grading of coal." The Premier deplored the lack of uniformity in the grading of coal, and stated that it had proved a hindrance in the marketing of the product.

CALGARY.—If the City Council approves of tentative offers made by the Commissioners, this city will have a boot factory employing more than 300 men. The concern which may come here is financed by British interests, and the City Commissioners have recommended that a 99-year lease, on easy terms, be granted.

GRANDE PRAIRIE.—Some magnificent vegetables were on exhibition at the Agricultural Society's Fair here. One head of cabbage measured 4 ft. 6 in. in circumference, and potatoes 14 in. by 20 in., weighing 2 lb. 5 ozs., and 13 in. by 18 in., weighing 2 lb., grown on the farm of Mr Wm. Greenslade some 16 miles west of Grande Prairie.

MEADOW CREEK.—The Provincial Government, through the Indian Department, has purchased the Powell Farm, west of Claresholm, with the object of building an Indian Industrial School thereon, to be managed by the Roman Catholic Church.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The special fall session of the Legislature opens on October 18. The call for an early opening, the Premier explained, is made so that "there will be as little conflict as possible between the sitting of the Legislature and the activities accompanying the Dominion election campaign." The chief matters to be considered will be taxation and passing of the 1922-23 Budget.

VANCOUVER.—Commencing October 1, the menu prices at all Canadian Pacific Hotel dining rooms were reduced 16 per cent., in the case of some items on the menu as much as 20 per cent.

——The use of one- and two-room wooden buildings for schools, constructed so that they can be moved from one school district to another, has proved very popular. The cost of these buildings is on the basis of $1,500 for a one-room school. It is claimed for the cottage schools that they can be used for 20 to 30 years, are easily heated, lighted, and ventilated, and that in them children are comparatively free from fire and panic.

——Mr. E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, while here said:—"At every place I have stopped at in British Columbia I have found remarkable confidence. The Okanagan is experiencing the best year in its history, and I am confident that next spring will see all over Canada a revival of trade on a substantial basis."

——The Foley, Welch and Stewart people have recently acquired the Eureka silver mine, on Silver Creek, about five miles from Hope, B.C., and have opened a new lead, 14 ft. wide, carrying silver bromide assaying over 600 ozs. in silver per ton, in addition to some gold and copper values. Ore producing over $120,000 in silver was shipped to Swansea, Wales, *viâ* Cape Horn, in the early days of placer mining on the Fraser River, from this property.

PENTICTON.—For the fifth time, and for the third year in succession, Penticton has won the first prize at the New Westminster Fall Fair for district exhibition of fruit.

NELSON.—Forty-two mines are now on the list of 1921 shippers to the Trail smelter, apart from the properties of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada. Their aggregate shipments to date are 5,550 tons, but their number and tonnage are constantly growing.

BRANDON (MANITOBA): ROSSER AVENUE.

Some Canadian
with Old Coun

ST. ANDREWS: THE FASHIONABLE S

SELKIRK (MANITOBA): THE WATER FRONT.

NEW WESTMINSTER (BRITISH

EDMONTON (ALBERTA): JASPER AVENUE.

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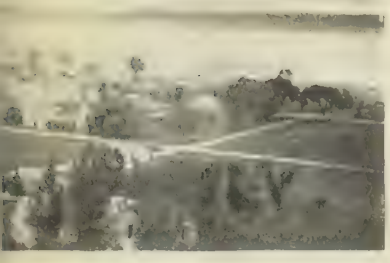

R RESORT OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

WEYMOUTH BRIDGE, WEYMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA.

MBIA): ON THE FRASER RIVER.

WOODSTOCK, NEW BRUNSWICK.

CALGARY (ALBERTA): THE WESTERN SECTION.

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WINNIPEG, CANADA.

CANADIAN TRADE THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL.

(*Continued from page 57.*)

U.S., and Europe); Canadian Western S.S. Co., 7 vessels (British Columbia, U.K., and Europe); Canadian Government, 7 vessels (B.C. to Mediterranean, Eastern Canada to Australasia, Gulf to Vancouver, Montreal to Vancouver); Imperial Oil Co., 6 vessels (B.C. to Mexican oilfields, Halifax to Peru); Dollar S.S. Lines, 5 vessels (New York to Vancouver); H. E. Moss and Co. (Sefton S.S. Co., Ltd.), 5 vessels (British Columbia and Mediterranean); T. and J. Harrison, 4 vessels (British Columbia to United Kingdom); Shaw, Savill and Albion, 3 vessels (Eastern Canada to Australasia); Holland American Line, 3 vessels (British Columbia and Europe).

Of the 88 vessels passing through the Canal in the trade with Canada, 42 were under the British flag, 39 were American, 3 Dutch, 1 French, 1 Danish, 1 Swedish, and 1 Peruvian.

—* *—

A MEMORY OF MONS.

Mme. Slotte De Bert, of Mons, in the course of an interesting article on the work of the Mons Military Hospital in the early stages of the war, says:—

"We also had our Christmas tree. There was one in each ward, and our men worked away at paper garlands and flowers to adorn them. There was ivy and holly everywhere, and some little Belgian flags were put up in hidden corners; on the trees were hung cigarettes and different little gifts. Christmas was held on a great scale. Nearly all the men who could do so went to Mass in the chapel; and after the service a hymn to the Virgin was sung by all those present, whether Catholic or Protestant, or even unbelievers, praying Her to protect our brave Army. Our men had a very good dinner, and the plum pudding was not, of course, forgotten. The poor fellows remembered, as in a dream, their dear country, their family, and their home. They danced round the tree, singing Christmas carols, and we were happy to see them forget for some brief moments their sad situation."

Mme. Slotte De Bert gives the names and addresses of a large number of soldiers who were nursed in the hospital, and many of whom died there.

—* *—

B.C. TIMBER CONTRACTS.

The Agent-General for British Columbia has secured for that Province important contracts for structural timbers for naval dockyards and for stage deals, for which tenders were recently asked.

The Director of Naval Contracts has also assured Mr. Wade that a preference will be accorded, as far as is practicable, to the products of the Dominions in any future contracts entered into by his Department.

—* *—

Sir Richard Squires, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, returned to St. John's last week from a visit to the United States. He states (says Reuter's correspondent) that the Washington authorities view sympathetically Newfoundland's protest against the duties levied upon fishery products under the Fordney tariff.

QUEBEC

CANADA.

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CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

Lord Byng.

"The first notable peace time service to Canada rendered by the great soldier and gentleman now established at Rideau Hall is to increase Canada's pride in her men and women who suffered and to deepen Canada's present determination to live up to the ideals for which so much was sacrificed."—*Toronto Telegram.*

Industrial Troubles.

"Have we on this side of the Atlantic anything to learn from this experience of the Mother Country? If we have, we should lose no time in learning it. Industrial troubles are looming large on the horizon, and obviously the peaceful means of settlement is the only means that really settle. Prevention is always better than cure, and, while arbitration is provided for in our Industrial Disputes Act, we have not the machinery for the discussion by the parties directly concerned of points of difference before they become a definite issue. Before that stage is reached, it has often happened that one side or the other has been committed to an irrevocable stand. The hope of a peaceful settlement is then readily discounted. The Whitley Councils meet that difficulty."—*Ottawa Journal.*

Canadians and Golf.

"It is natural that golf should take a great hold upon the people of Canada. We are decidedly an outdoor people, winter and summer. The outside world hears of our winter weather reports as house-locked, seeking warmth. How false this picture is Canadians and a constantly growing host of winter visitors know. The snow and ice of our winter we convert into vehicles of splendid pastimes, and tobogganing, skating, ski-ing, and snowshoeing make it a time of splendid and exhilarating sport. Then comes the Canadian summer—a season, usually of medium heat, in the West, marked by long hours of sunshine and light. Golf then comes into its own. It is the ideal individual game."—*Calgary Herald.*

Brief and Breezy.

"We have no desire to be a policeman. The strain on the intellect must be terrible."—*Montreal Star.*

"A brand of boot leggers' moonshine is known as 'air-plane.' One drop kills you."—*Vancouver Province.*

"The way to intellectual superiority lies through classical studies. Those who would depreciate them—evil-doers or dupes—are co-operating in a wicked work."—*L'Action Catholique.*

"The idea that Canadians are competent to manage their own affairs appears to be spreading among the organised Labour Unions. It is high time it was so spreading."—*Manitoba Free Press.*

"A life in the fields is the most free, the most agreeable, and the most moral that can be enjoyed. And it is the least exposed to uncertainty, for the land generally takes care of those who take care of it."—*La Presse.*

—* *—

CANADIAN RAILWAY POLICY.

In an address to the Toronto Board of Trade last week, Sir Joseph Flavelle, the chairman of the Grand Trunk Board, declared that Canada had built 5,000 miles of railway which the country did not require, and that the people must look for deficits running as high as $1,000,000 every month (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). He suggested that it would be 20 years before the railways could be operated without losses. If, however, at the end of 20 years the railways had become self-sustaining, the country would have a property of tremendous value. In this property $1,600,000,000 were now invested.

The Hon. F. B. McCurdy, Minister of Public Works, speaking at Truro, N.S., advocated the retention of the Intercolonial Railway, so-called, within the whole Canadian Government Railway system, and suggested "intelligent decentralisation," with the possible establishment of an Eastern unit.

—* *—

NEW BRUNSWICK VOTES "BONE DRY."

In a referendum on Monday New Brunswick gave a majority of 25,000 against the importation of liquor into the Province for personal use only (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). Only one-third of the voters went to the poll.

Women were especially active as workers and voters, and in St. John (which voted "dry") half the votes polled were cast by women.

—* *—

Commissioner Lamb, of the Salvation Army, left by the *Empress of France* last week on a tour of investigation of the social and economic conditions in Canada and the U.S.A., especially as they affect immigration. On his return he will report to General Booth, who has asked the Commissioner also to study the effect of prohibition in America.

A Comprehensive Banking Service

Our 400 Branches give us direct representation in every Province in the Dominion and place us in a position to offer merchants, manufacturers and individuals every possible banking accommodation. We also have Agents in all the principal cities in America; while our direct connection with the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, which has Branches at Paris, Yokohama, Tokio, Shanghai, San Francisco, etc., enables us to serve efficiently all who desire to finance international transactions.

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UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG. Incorporated 1865.

LONDON OFFICES: 6, Princes Street, E.C.2, 26, Haymarket, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS (30th November 1920) $169,205,445.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 76¼.
Canada.—3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 68; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 75⅞; 2½ Ins. Stk., 1947, 52½; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 73½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 66½; 4 p.c. Stk., 1940-60, 75⅝; 3½ p.c., 1909-34, 74½; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 95⅛
Newfoundland.—3½ p.c. Ins., 1950, 63¼. 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 65.
Nova Scotia.—3 p.c., 1949, 58.
Quebec.—4 p.c., 1928, 93.
Saskatchewan.—4 p.c. Reg., 1951, 78⅝; 4½ p.c., 1954, 86½; 4 p.c., 1923, 120¼; 5¾ p.c., 1924-34, 107.

Municipal.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1927-48, 75½; 4½ p.c., 1930-51, 75½; 4½ p.c., 1932-52, 75; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 94¼; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 93⅝.
Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 50¾; 4 p.c., 1932, 83¾; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 77¼; Maisonneuve 5 p.c., 1952-3, 97½.
Moose Jaw.—5 p.c., 1951-3, 82¼.
Port Arthur.—5 p.c., 1932-43, 94½.
Quebec.—4½ p.c., 1963, 86¾.
South Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1961, 58
Toronto.—4 p.c., 1922-8, 86½; 4 p.c., 1936. 77.
Vancouver & Dist. Jt. Sewge.—4½ p.c., 1954, 68½; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 65; 4½ p.c Local, 1923-33, 15.
Victoria.—4 p.c., 1962, 63½; 4½ p.c., 1962, 69
Winnipeg.—4½ p.c., 1943-63, 85½.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterway.—5 p.c., 79½.
Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 68⅞
Calgary & Edmonton.—4 p.c., 62.
Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 1955, 69½.
Can. Northern.—4 p.c., 96; 4 p.c. Perp., 53½; 4 p.c., 1930, 100¼; 4 p.c. Alt., 72⅜; 4 p.c. Sask., 72½; 3½ p.c., Dom., 68¼; 4 p.c., 1934, 88; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrge., 30½; 4 p.c. Man., 90; 5 p.c. Land, 94½; Alta. 3½ p.c., 68¼; Ont. 4 p.c. Perp., 52; 3½ p.c. Dom., 69; Pac. 4 p.c., 74⅞; 4½ p.c., 1950, 83; Western 4½ p.c., 87; 4½ p.c. Brazeau, 86¼.
Can. Pacific.—148; Pref., 60; 4 p.c. Perp., 65¼; Algoma, 83⅜; Spe. Inv. 6 p.c. Notes, 128; 4 p.c. Perp. Debs. (further issue), 66¼.
Cent. Ont.—5 p.c., 30½.
Dom. Atlantic.—4½ p.c. 2nd, 59
Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 66¼.
Grand Trunk Pacific.—3 p.c., 68; 4 p.c. 1955 A, 67⅛; 4 p.c., 1955 B, 65⅜; Lake Superior, 69; 4 p.c. Debs., 36¼; Branch, 4 p.c. Sask, 87; Alt., 87½.
Grand Trunk.—35/-; 4 p.c. Guar., 59½; 1st Pref., 15¼; 2nd Pref., 8½; 3rd Pref. 90/-; Borrd. Cap. Perp., 73; Perp. 4 p.c., 58⅜; Gt. Western Borrd. Cap. 5 p.c., 72: Western 4 p.c., 63½; Western Dollar Bonds. 86.
Gt. Northern Rly.—4 p.c., 90¼.
New Brunswick.—5 p.c., 84½; Perp. 4 p.c., 61.
Ontario & Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm. Debs., 79⅞.
Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 87.
Quebec & Lake St. John.—51½.
Quebec Cent.—4 p.c., 60.
St. John & Quebec.—4 p.c., 74½.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—2nd Debs., 106.
Brit. Empire Trust.—11/6¾; Pref., 12/-.
Can. Land & Irrigation.—1/8½.
Can. Northern Prairie.—34/6.
Hudson's Bay.—5 7-16; Pref., 79/9
Inv. Corp. of Can.—50.
Trust & Loan of Can.—14/10½.
West. Can. Land.—Debs., 20.

Electric Power & Traction.

B.C. Elect.—Def., 52¼; 4½ p.c. Cons. Deb., 60.
Brazil Traction.—Ord., 28¼; Pref., 75½.
Cities Service.—6 p.c. Pref., 65.
Kaministiquia.—5 p.c. Bds., 99½.
Montreal L. H. & Power.—99.
Montreal St. Rlwy.—4½ p.c., No. 1-4,600, 114¼.
Montreal Water.—4½ p.c. Prior Lien.—88½.
Shawinigan.—Cap., 122; Bds., 119; 5½ p.c. S.F.G., 112½.
Vancouver Power.—4¼ p.c., 56.
Winnipeg Elect.—4½ p.c., 52¼.

Iron, Coal and Steel

Algoma Steel.—Bds., 45½.
Can. Steel Foundries.—6 p.c., 97
Can. Vickers.—6 p.c., 82½.
Dom. Iron & Steel.—5 p.c., 76.
Dominion Steel.—28.
Lake Superior.—5 p.c. Bds., 71¼.

Mines.

Kirkland Lake Prop.—9/6.
Le Roi No. 2.—3/0¾.
Mining Corp. of Can.—5/4½.
Mond. Nickel.—Ord., 24/-; 7 p.c. Non.-Cum., 14/3; 5 p.c., Debs., 83; 8 p.c. Mort. Debs., 105⅛.

Miscellaneous

Bell's Utd. Asbestos.—23/1½.
Brit. Cont. Oilflds.—4/6; Pref., 5/6.
Can. Cement.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref. 100
Can. Steamships.—Voting, 19½.
Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pref., 49.
Can. Western Lumber.—Com., 10d.
Can. Western Natural Gas.—36
Forest Mills of B.C.—82/6.
Furness Withy.—24/-; Pref., 7 5-16.
Imp. Tob. of Can.—17//9; Pref., 16/9
Lake Superior.—6 p.c., 98½.
Marconi of Can.—6/1½.
Simpson (R.).—6 p.c. Pref., 89.
Spanish River Pulp.—6 p.c. Bds., 99¼.

* * *

Canadian Northern Railway. — The directors regret to announce that the earnings for the half-year to June 30 last are insufficient to enable them to declare any interest to be payable on the 5 per cent. Income Charge (convertible Debenture stock) on November 2 next.

B.C. SALMON PACK.

According to a report by the Dominion Fisheries Department, the Fraser River and Howe Sound packed this year 33,819 cases of sockeyes, 9,584 red spring, 379 cases pink spring, 1,929 cases of white spring, 1,422 cases of blue backs, 1,485 cases of cohoes, 4,103 cases of pinks and 4 cases of chums, making a total on these waters of 52,725 cases.

On the Skeena River the estimate is 40,100 cases of sockeye, 18,540 cases of springs, 300 cases of steelheads, 21,180 cases of cohoes, 112,900 cases of pinks, and 500 cases of chums, making a total of 193,520 cases of fish packed on that river.

On the Naas River the pack was 9,250 cases of sockeyes, 2,400 cases of springs, 77 cases of steelhead, 4,500 cases of cohoes, 28,300 cases of pinks and 2,000 cases of chums, making a total packed on the Naas River of 46,527 cases of salmon.

Rivers Inlet and Smith's Inlet packed 46,542 cases of sockeye, and 5,943 cases of other varieties, making a total pack of 52,485 cases of fish. Other outlying districts packed 29,082 cases of sockeye and 34,175 cases of other varieties, making a total in these districts of 63,257 cases of salmon packed.

The grand total for British Columbia of all kinds of salmon packed is 408,514 cases.

* * *

EXPORTS OF FARM PRODUCTS.

A report on Canada's foreign trade in provisions shows that 110,047,800 lb. of beef were exported in the fiscal year 1919-1920, as against 127,810,300 lb. in 1918-19, and 47,422,564 lb. in 1915-16. The pork exports were 237,946,700 lb. in 1919-20, 164,647,500 lb. in 1918-19, and 166,818,891 lb. in 1915-16. Mutton exports were 6,140,100 lb. in 1919-20, 1,933,308 lb. in 1918-19, and only 99,593 lb. in 1915-16. Canned meats exported in 1915-16, which was a war year, amounted to 11,031,893 lb., as compared with 2,812,706 lb. last year. The butter exports last year made a record, with 17,612,605 lb., against 13,659,157 lb. the previous year, and 3,441,185 lb. in 1915-16. Cheese exported last year amounted to 126,395,777 lb., the lowest figure in the five years under review, the high mark being reached in the fiscal year 1916-17, when the amount exported was 180,733,426 lb. Cheese was a staple food with the Canadian and Imperial troops. Exports in eggs for 1915-16 amounted to 7,898,322 dozen, as compared with 6,000,528 dozen last year.

Exports of wool reached the highest level in 1917-18, with a total of 10,576,627 lb. Last year the amount was 9,084,727 lb., and for the year 1915-16 4,546,121 lb.

* * *

GOLD FROM YUKON VALLEY.

The gold yield in the Yukon Valley, including Canada and United States, for the season of 1921 aggregated approximately $4,000,000, according to Mr. H. V. Richard, superintendent of the Northern Commercial Posts of Alaska. Roughly, this amount was divided as follows: Interior Alaska, $2,675,000; Yukon Territory, $1,250,000; Atlin, B.C., $75,000.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Account Day, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

Ticket Day. Thursday, Oct. 27. *Pay Day.* Friday, Oct. 28.

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

Business on the Stock Exchange during the past week has remained of a restricted and irregular character, and the general aspect of markets has been irregular. Gilt-edged issues have taken a fairly decided turn for the better, assisted by the slackening of monetary conditions. Investment is also concentrating on this group owing, apparently, to distrust of the immediate outlook of other departments.

Home rails continue to decline on moderate scattered liquidation. It is rumoured that the census of the remaining unliquidated pre-war accounts has revealed a larger position than expected in this market and some other departments. Dollar securities have fluctuated in sympathy with the New York exchange. Argentine rails are showing better resistance after a further setback, and the same remark applies to other South American rails, but the whole of this section is lower on balance. In the foreign market business has been at a low ebb throughout, and movements have been of a narrow and mixed character. Japanese issues are lower on balance in sympathy with the dollar. Mexican loans still meet investment support. The Continental group has been unsteady reflecting foreign exchange uncertainties. Among mines Kaffirs have weakened on the fall in the price of gold, and elsewhere the tendency has been unstable. Oil shares, after another sharp fall on persistent liquidation on Scotch and general account, have partly recovered. Rubber shares remain in fairly good fettle with the raw material, the definite abandonment of the control of output and prices by the Rubber Growers' Association being without effect. Industrials have moved with narrowness and uncertainty, but a downward tendency has predominated

Among Canadian securities, business has been restricted, and the general tone lacking in firmness and confidence. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have marked time. The Fours are unaltered at 75, and the 4½ per cents. at 95. Municipal bonds have been quiet and featureless.

Among railroad securities, Canadian Pacifics are back 3 to 148 with the dollar Grand Trunk Preferences, which show a fresh fall of ½ to 1 all round. Grand Trunk Pacific 4 per cent. Debs. at 37½ have also shed a point, and Canadian Northern Income Debs. have lost 1 at 30½.

Hudson's Bays, in the land group, have been steadily sold, and have lost ½ at 5¼, offerings being of a forced character.

As regards industrials, movements have been comparatively few and irregular in character. Dominion Steels have weakened a point to 31½, but Lake Superiors are steady at 9½, and Canadian Car issues have not varied. Canada Cement Common at 64½ is 2 to the good, but Canadian General Electrics have fallen back 2 to 110½, and there has been a set-back of 1 to 123½ in Shawinigan Water. Spanish River Pulp Pref. is 77½ ex the dividend.

Brazilian Tractions are unchanged at 28. Mexico Trams have risen 1 to 10, and Mexican Light and Power Bonds at 54½ are 3 up. Canadian silver mining shares have been quiet.

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OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, September 28.

This week has been disappointing, so far, as, after opening strongly on Monday with advances general throughout the list, the interest faded away on Tuesday, and the easier tone developed into actual weakness to-day.

On Monday the paper stocks as a group were fairly active, and most of them showed some strength. Laurentide, the leader of the group, gained 1¾, Spanish River Pref ¼ and Common ¼, Brompton ½, and Howard Smith, which has just declared the regular quarterly dividends on its Common and Preferred stocks, gained 1 point, while Riordon signalised its reappearance in the trading by improving ¼. The recurrence of transactions in this stock—which in the present state of the company's affairs represents a gamble in which the loss per share cannot be large in amount—is probably due to rumours that plans for the re-establishment of the company are taking more definite shape, and that, after all, there may be something for the Preferred and Common shareholders. Such rumours, however, lack substantiation. Montreal Trams, on transactions totalling only 40 shares, registered the remarkable advance of 15 points, aided doubtless by the favourable annual statement just issued. Elsewhere, Penmans gained 3, Dominion Steel and Steel of Canada 1 each, and Toronto Rly. ⅝. The only stock to lose was Ames-Holden Pref., which on reappearing in the trading was marked down 3 points.

On Tuesday, among trading generally dull, the steel stocks were the least inactive, but with the tone weaker B.E. Steel 2nd Pref., the leader, lost ½, as did Dominion Steel. On the other hand, Steel of Canada gained ½. The papers were quiet, Laurentide and Spanish River Pref. losing fractionally, while Abitibi gained ⅞. Lake of the Woods, which dropped 4½ last week, was marked up 6 points on trading totalling 72 shares. Asbestos Pref. gained 2½, and Toronto Rly. led the declines with a loss of 2½, while Penmans fell back 2, thus losing most of its three-point advance of the previous day. Winnipeg Electric, stimulated by the announcement of its guarantee of the Manitoba Power Co 's bond issue, was rather more active than usual. The price held steady, though the announcement was variably received, satisfaction at the company's securing a certain supply of power being counteracted to some extent by suggestions that the responsibilities in connection with the new bond issue would tend to delay for two years or so the resumption of dividends on the company's stock.

To-day, in light trading, a tendency towards lower prices was generally apparent. The papers were quiet, most of them losing fractionally, though Wayagamack was a notable exception, being marked up 2⅜ without being traded in. The steels shared the general weakness, B.E. Steel and Dominion Steel both losing ½. Montreal Cottons dropped 3½ points. Among the few stronger stocks Dom. Glass gained 2½ and Winnipeg Rly. ⅛. The declaration of the usual quarterly dividends on both its Common and Preferred stocks by the Spanish River Co. came as a favourable factor in the general situation. With all its mills active the company is known to be selling a large tonnage of paper; its profits for July and August are said to have been good, and the president's encouraging remarks at the annual meeting in regard to the prospects of the industry, were timely and helpful.

In comparison with the trading in stocks, business in bonds has generally been good, with prices steady to firm

Among prices current at the close to-day Abitibi is 30½; B.E. Steel, 9½, 2nd Pref. 23; Brompton, 20; Can. Car, Pref. 50; Can. Cement, 55, Pref. 85; Can. Gen. Electric, 95 xd.; Can. S.S. Lines, 19, Pref. 50; Cons Smelting, 15; Dom. Bridge, 68½; Dom. Canners, 25; Dom. Glass, 55½, Pref. 84; Dom. Steel, 26½, Pref. 58; Dom. Textile, 136 xd.; Lake of the Woods, 134; Laurentide, 71 xd.; Mont. Cottons, 75; Mont. Power, 82¾; Ontario Steel, 54; Penmans, 98; Quebec Rly., 24½; Riordon, 3; Shawinigan, 102 xd.; Spanish River, 54⅝, Pref. 67¾; Steel of Canada, 54½; Toronto Rly., 71⅜; Winnipeg Rly., 37⅝.

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COMPANY REPORTS, &c.

British Empire Steel.—The time for exchanging the undermentioned stocks for Cumulative 7 per Cent. First Preference Series B stock has been extended until December 15, 1921:—Dominion Coal 7 per Cent. Preferred stock, Dominion Iron and Steel 7 per Cent. Preferred stock, Dominion Steel 6 per Cent. Preference shares, Eastern Car 6 per Cent. Preference shares, Halifax Shipyards 7 per Cent. Preference stock, Nova Scotia Steel and Coal 8 per Cent. Preference shares.

English Electric of Canada.—It is announced in Canada that arrangements have been completed for the formation of the English Electric Co. of Canada, Ltd., with a capital of $2,000,000 of 8 per cent. Preferred and 30,000 Common shares. The head office will be in Montreal, and the directors will include Messrs. R. A. Stimson (president), G. F. Perry, H. J. Daly, R. Home Smith, T. H. Watson, D. H. McDougall, and three English directors. There will be a London advisory committee of four.

Canadian Dominion Development.—A resolution is to be submitted to an extraordinary meeting of the Canadian Dominion Development, at Liverpool, on Monday next, declaring that the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up. The Chairman, Mr. Alex. Reid, in a circular to shareholders, says that since the last annual meeting on April 22 the administration of the business has continued increasingly difficult, owing to the impossibility of making sufficient sales of property to pay taxes and other carrying charges, and the directors have consequently been reluctantly driven to the conclusion that it is impossible to carry on the business as a going concern, and that the only course is to proceed to voluntary liquidation.

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The Merchants Bank of Canada

Total Assets - $190,367,409

LONDON OFFICE - - 53, CORNHILL.

GRAIN CROP SPELLS PROSPERITY.

"With the assurance of a splendid grain crop in Western Canada the whole Dominion can look forward optimistically to renewed prosperity and a betterment of conditions generally," says Mr. Frank L. Patton, assistant general manager of the Dominion Bank of Canada. "Estimates place the total grain yield of the West in excess of 500,000,000 bushels, and this will mean that approximately half a billion dollars will be placed in circulation when the crop is sold. With this immense sum of money available business concerns will place larger orders than formerly, and manufacturing and wholesale houses will experience a marked impetus in their business transactions."

Mr. Wm. Chandler, superintendent of Western branches of the Union Bank of Canada, also expresses himself optimistically regarding the business outlook. He describes the crop as undoubtedly a debt-paying crop, which will increase materially the prosperity of Canada, especially the West. "We cannot," he says, "expect a gradual decline in the cost of living until normal conditions are again arrived at."

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CANADA'S REVENUE.

The Dominion revenue for September was $41,000,000, as compared with $37,000,000 for September last year (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent). The expenditure was $21,000,000, as compared with $16,000,000 for September last year.

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DAIRY IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

In their 27th annual review of the imported dairy produce trade for the year ended June 30 last, Messrs. W. Weddel & Co., Ltd., give the imports of butter from Canada as 995 tons, compared with 2,424 last year; and cheese, 55,134 tons, compared with 42,542. The average wholesale London top price of Canadian Cheddar cheese was 152s. 10d. per cwt., against 154s. in 1920 and 60s. 6d. in 1910.

The quality of Canadian cheese, it is stated, was uniformly good; in fact, in the history of the trade it has never been excelled.

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CANADIAN FAT CATTLE IN GLASGOW.

At a sale at Glasgow last week of 105 cattle consigned direct from Ontario breeders the best steers met an improved demand at an advance of £3 to £4 per head over the previous week's quotations. Cows were more easily cashed at better prices. Bulls were £5 per head higher. Trade showed an upward tendency as the sale advanced, and the market closed early with a firm tone. Best Canadian steers sold from £40 to £44; smaller kinds, £30 10s. to £38; bulls, £25 to £37; cows, to £27

FRANCO-CANADIAN TRADE.

Reciprocal Exhibition Trains.

The "Made in France" exhibition train, which has travelled 7,993 miles on the C.P.R., with a view to promoting cordial social and commercial relations between France and Canada, has already been described in *Canada*. The tour has been a pronounced success.

A committee is being formed to make arrangements for the visit, on similar lines, of a Canadian sample train to France next year.

The French Government offers:—(1) Free transportation of the Canadian sample goods both ways across the ocean. (2) Free warehousing of the Canadian sample goods in the docks of the French port selected. (3) Gratuitous use of the railways and other equipment required for a complete exhibition train and its circulation throughout the principal cities of France. (4) Use of the best theatres in practically every city visited by the Canadian train, with the net proceeds of the entrance receipts for theatrical displays of films and other devices demonstrating the natural resources, industrial development and natural beauties of Canada. (5) Free use for a period of six months of the most suitable building in the City of Paris, presumably the Petit Palais, on the Champs Elysees, for a fixed exhibition of the Canadian sample goods.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY'S "MADE IN FRANCE" EXHIBITION TRAIN.

—* *—

Kaministiquia Power. — The regular dividend of 2 per cent. has been declared on the Common stock for the quarter ending October 30, payable on November 15.

Standard Bank of Canada. — A dividend has been declared for the current quarter ending October 31, at 3½ per cent., being at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital stock.

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BRITISH PERIODICALS.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

"Connoisseur."

The place of honour in the October *Connoisseur* is given to "The History of the Dutch Wall Tile, as exemplified in the Vis Collection," by Commer de Geus, the interest of which is greatly enhanced by the numerous illustrations. The skilful and beautiful work of an 18th century Irish craftsman—"A County Antrim Horloger: John Birnie, of Templepatrick"—is described by Francis J. Biggar; and H. Elrington writes of "Delville," an Irish county house of the same period, which, in addition to the beauty of its decoration, is interesting as the home of Mrs. Delany. Other contents include "A Recently Discovered Portrait Bust of Voltaire," by R. P. Bedford; and "Central Asian Rugs," by Major Hartley Clarke; while H. C. Dent concludes his articles on "Piqué," with some supplementary notes on the media used and the methods of working them.

"Cornhill."

In view of the centenary of the birth of the explorer and Orientalist, a special topical interest attaches to Sir F. Grenfell Baker's article on Sir Richard Burton as he knew him, in the *Cornhill Magazine*. "Plants as Inventors" is the translation from the German by Mrs. Boyle of a series of Professor France's investigations into the activities of plant life. A second series of articles on rural history by Bennet Copplestone will be welcomed in "The Salt Blood of Old England," dealing with Drake and Hawkins—called by the poet Barnfield Neptune and Nestor. There is a racy set of American impressions by a visitor; while, of course, fiction is also represented.

"World's Work."

The current issue of the *World's Work* attains an exceptionally high level of interest. The second instalment of "The Life and Letters of Walter H. Page" shows how America was working for peace while Germany was preparing for war. Mr. Page's insistence on the almost absolute power for world peace of an alliance between the British Empire and the United States finds an echo in the leading article, which urges the necessity of the delegates at the coming Washington Conference meeting in a spirit of concession. In "European Conditions in 1921" Colonel House expresses the hope that the Dominion Premiers will be present at the Conference, as "they understand us better than the British, and . . . our people understand them better." E. T. Raymond, in his "Land of Opportunity" series, treats of "The Gallant Adventure, the Gay Defiance of H. G. Wells"; and Mrs. Gabrielle Vassal describes "Life in French-Occupied Germany."

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BANKING AND FINANCE

Alberta's New Issue.

We have already referred to the prospective new borrowing locally on the part of the Western Provinces, and the mail now brings us particulars of an offer of $2,250,000 of Alberta 20-year 6 per cent. bonds, in denominations of $500 and $1,000 at the price of 97½ and accrued interest, on which basis the yield works out at the very attractive level of 6.20 per cent. The bonds, which are dated September 1, 1921, may be registered as to principal, and with the interest form a direct and primary obligation of the Province, and are a charge upon its Consolidated Revenue Funds. Both principal and interest are payable in gold at Edmonton, or at the Imperial Bank of Canada, Toronto or Montreal, and the bonds are, of course, eminently suitable for the needs of those possessing funds in the Dominion or in the United States. An opportunity is afforded by this issue of studying the latest data with regard to this promising Western Province. Its assessable value is $529,148,267, and gross funded debt (including this issue) $51,837,831, whilst sinking funds total $1,512,558, the net funded debt being thus $50,325,272. The Provincial assets at the end of last December were $149,248,246, and the population is estimated at 650,000, the per capita debt thus being the very modest one of about $80. Europe has always considered Alberta as primarily a grain, live stock, and general agricultural Province, and many will be surprised to learn that it is estimated to contain 14½ per cent. of the world's known coal supply. How well it is served by railways already is shown by the fact that it is traversed by three trans-Continental systems, having a total Provincial mileage of about 4,100. There can be little doubt that with its millions of acres of agricultural land not yet under cultivation and its tremendous natural resources still to be developed, there is a great future before this Western Province.

* * *

Ottawa's Financial Success.

Opinions often vary as to the respective merits of public and private tendering for new bond issues, and the advocates of the former system have recently scored handsomely in the results attained by the City of Ottawa in connection with its sale of 6 per cent. debentures, the net gain to the city being in the neighbourhood of $200,000. According to the Ottawa correspondent of the Canadian Press, the recommendation of the Board of Control to accept a private offer of 95.25 per cent. was turned down by the City Council, which decided to call for public tenders. When these were opened—and we understand that there were sixteen bids in all—these ranged up to 106.356, the successful offer being put in by Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Co., Toronto, on behalf of Messrs. Blodgett and Co., Boston; Messrs. Graham, Parsons and Co., Philadelphia, and themselves. The price offered was $1,923,724 for the $1,808,759 of 6 per cent. debentures, which, we understand, are to be payable both as to principal and interest in either Canada or the United States. In commenting upon a result which is in the highest degree satisfactory to Ottawa and its citizens, the Toronto *Mail and Empire* points out that "the improved condition of the exchange rate played a part in the better price secured. The sale is considered a splendid one in comparison with the prices secured by other municipalities and by Governments. . . . The highest offer received from Canada only was at the rate of 97.513." How excellent is the result may be gauged by the fact that New South Wales is now in this market for £3,000,000 6 per cent. inscribed stock, and that the rate at which it is offering this stock is 95½, the duration being 20 years, with the option of redemption in 1930. The Canadian city has thus secured nearly 11 per cent. better terms than the Australasian State—a notable achievement, even allowing for the very high repute which Ottawa has always enjoyed.

* * *

C.N.R. and the G.T.R. Arbitration.

No surprise will be expressed at the announcement of the directors of the Canadian Northern Railway Co. that the earnings for the half year to June 30 last are insufficient to enable them to declare any interest to be payable on the 5 per cent. Income Charge Convertible Debenture stock on November 2 next. In commenting on this statement, the London *Financial News* says that while it will not salve the feelings of Preference and Ordinary stockholders of the Grand Trunk Railway, it may perhaps stimulate their hopes in connection with the pending appeal from the arbitrators' award. "If," adds our contemporary, "the physical value of a railway can be assessed on a specified date as alleged, it would be interesting to learn the value of the Canadian Northern, which has been so liberally assisted by the Dominion Government. It might be imagined from the treatment meted out to the Grand Trunk that it is a public offender in some way or other; the truth is that, like the Canadian Northern, it is the victim of circumstances."

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The contract rate for newsprint in Canada for the last four months of this year is $80 per ton. It is believed that many of the leading companies can earn satisfactory profits on this basis.

* * *

A very marked feature of stock exchange business in Montreal and Toronto during the past year has been the decline in price of the shares of pulp and paper companies. In the summer of 1920, after several years of unexampled prosperity, this class of security was the popular favourite both with the professional dealers and the investing public, and stood at remarkably high quotations. The sudden change in commercial conditions a year ago started these shares rapidly on the downward path.

* * *

This was, of course, largely due to general conditions, viz., the slump in demand for pulp and the steadily falling price for the most staple product, newsprint. But, undoubtedly, factors which have contributed to the decline of confidence in the shares of well-known companies engaged in this important Canadian industry were the large increases of capital which had been indulged in, in some cases by share-splitting schemes, one result of which was that the fortunate shareholders hastened to turn their augmented holdings into cash "while the turning was good." The market has been further overshadowed by the difficulties in which some leading companies found themselves owing to capital commitments, one great company having been brought to complete insolvency through its entire inability to take care of the capital obligations into which it had entered.

* * *

In view of all this, it is the more encouraging to find that at the annual meeting of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Co.—which big enterprise has, by capable and careful management, coupled with the exceptionally favourable conditions which existed for a few years prior to the autumn of 1920, been lifted entirely clear of the involved financial position in which it laboured for some years, and set in a very strong position—the president, Mr. G. H. Mead, was able to speak quite encouragingly of the outlook for the Canadian paper industry. Regarding market conditions, Mr. Mead said:—

I think the consumption of newsprint is on the up-grade, and with a gradual return to normal conditions such as we are having in the United States, which appears to be on the way in Canada, the newsprint industry is reflecting that improvement.

Later in his address Mr. Mead said that he had been astonished at the lack of confidence that seemed to have been displayed by the public in the paper industry of Canada:—

To my knowledge there has been no paper company in Canada or up to the present time in the United States that has found any difficulty in meeting all its obligations. The paper industry of both countries has been operating upon larger percentage of production than perhaps any other industry of anything like the same magnitude that we have. I consider that Canada is very fortunate in having for one of its greatest and one of its basic industries the newsprint paper business.

Through a time of exceeding depression, perhaps greater than any before known by the present generation, the newsprint industry has been operating on a production of approximately 80 per cent. of capacity, and any industry that can operate upon such a basis, if the plants are properly managed, and the business is given the right amount of care by a conscientious board of directors, should be able to meet every fair and proper obligation.

Replying to a question, Mr. Mead expressed his belief that costs will continually decrease, and that they are by no means at bedrock yet.

* * *

The report of New City Estates, Ltd., for the year ended March 31, 1921, shows that the sales of property for the year amounted to $29,665 and that the balance of properties unsold amounted to $1,100,693, against which there were debentures outstanding amounting to $717,550. Cash on hand and securities held at March 31 amounted to $68,303. The directors state that the progress of the company in the realisation of its assets has been very much retarded by the abnormal financial conditions which have prevailed in Canada and the United States. Real estate business in Toronto still remains very quiet owing to financial stringency, and any considerable revival of activity depends upon a general improvement in financial conditions in New York and Montreal. A negotiation for the sale of a large portion of the Armour Estate—one of the company's most important assets—is still in progress, and the Ontario Government has arranged to create a new thoroughfare through part of this estate.

* * *

It is announced that orders for 40,000 tons and 25,000 tons of steel rails have been placed with the Lake Superior Corporation by the Canadian National Railways and the C.P.R. respectively. These orders will ensure activity in the Algoma steel mills for the rest of this year. It is said that the management of the company regard the outlook for future business as greatly improved.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

SYMPATHISER.—Chief Deskaheh has returned to Canada. The fact was mentioned in *Canada* at the time.

JERSEY.—Your enquiry will be answered by the Editor of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*.

MOUNTIE.—A recruit in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police receives $1.50 per day, with a bonus of 50 cents a day, which, however, may be withdrawn at any time.

A. H.—The climate on the Prairies is extremely bracing, and is particularly good for anyone with a weak throat or lungs. It is, however, not suitable for those of a highly-strung or nervous temperament, who would do better to settle on the Pacific coast.

CURIOUS.—The owners of steamboats operating on the water within the Canadian North-West Territories and carrying passengers as a regular part of the business, may sell beer or any other beverage containing not more than 2½ per cent. of proof spirits, providing they have obtained a licence from the Commissioner of the Territories.

R. N.—From the past record of the company, and from information which we have received from people closely in touch with the company, we believe that the present dividends may safely be relied upon for 1922. By that time general business conditions may quite well have improved, and the company's earnings again be upon a satisfactory basis and sufficient to cover the regular distributions to shareholders.

W. G.—The Thousand Islands are situated in the expansion of the St. Lawrence, extending from the eastern end of Lake Ontario for about 40 miles. They are located partly in Canada and partly in New York State. It is estimated that there are from 1,500 to 1,800 islands in the group. Handsome summer residences have been erected on many of the islands, while hotels furnish accommodation for many city visitors during the summer.

J. H. M.—We believe that your summing up of the position is substantially accurate. It is generally understood that the parties principally interested are continuing their efforts to find a solution of the company's difficulties, but nothing has recently transpired pointing to any particular progress in this regard. Therefore it is impossible to say whether under any reorganisation which may be effected any equity will remain for the shareholders.

REAL ESTATE.—The place is, we understand, little more than a village, but is usefully fulfilling the rôle of a business centre for the settlers in the immediate neighbourhood. There seems no reason why it should make more than gradual progress. We know of no factor in the situation which would justify anticipations of sudden development, or, indeed, of the village ever growing into an important city. We cannot hazard any opinion about your property, as we do not know the location of the lots. If you care to send us their description we will endeavour to secure local advice as to their value and saleability, or otherwise.

—— * * ——

NEWFOUNDLAND IMPORT DUTY.

The Federation of British Industries has taken up with the Newfoundland Government authorities the question of the assessment of duty on British goods entering Newfoundland.

As the matter stands, duty is assessed on the face value of Canadian and American invoices. The Customs authorities demand that duty shall be paid on British invoices at the rate of $4.86 to the £, quite irrespective of the exchange rate prevailing at the time the goods arrive.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Nine Days Ending September 30.

Canadian Northern. — $1,834,200; inc., $101,500.

Canadian Pacific. — $4,383,000; dec., $973,000.

Grand Trunk (Nine Days Ending September 30).—£481,514; dec., £46,055.

—— * * ——

ASBESTOS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The demand for asbestos was well maintained throughout 1920, during which the highest figures of production of this mineral were realised, both in tonnage and in value. These reached 179,891 tons, valued at $14,749,048, or an increase of 32.3 per cent. in quantity and 35 per cent. in value, as compared with the previous year, when the shipments amounted to 135,862 tons, valued at $10,932,289. These figures are exclusive of the asbestic, a by-product consisting of very short fibre and rock dust, recovered in the course of the milling of the asbestos rock, which amounted to 19,716 tons, valued at $43,559 in 1920, and 28,827 tons, valued at $63,011 in 1919. The previous largest tonnage was produced in 1918, when 142,375 tons was shipped, the value of which amounted to $9,019,899.

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The *Canadian Constructor*, launched on September 14 for the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., by the Halifax Shipyards, Ltd., is the largest ocean-going ship yet built in Canada.

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The Halifax Shipyards have also built the *Canadian Mariner* and *Canadian Explorer* for the Government.

—— * * ——

CANADA'S MINERAL RESOURCES.

Dr. John McLeish, Assistant Director of the Geological Survey, in a paper before the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy said :—

"It must come as a shock to many to realise that Canada is importing minerals greater than her total mineral production, and that at the present time we are dependent on outside sources for 50 per cent. of our coal supply, while in iron we are supplying but 5 per cent. of our own needs, and in petroleum less than that proportion."

—— * * ——

Canada Company. — An interim dividend has been declared of 15 per cent. p.a. (1s. 6d. per share), less tax, for the half-year.

Canadian Explosives. — A dividend of 1¾ per cent. has been declared on the Preferred shares for the quarter ended September 30, payable on October 15.

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W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, vie Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Japan.
A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; office, 50-B, Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.
W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.
W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

South-Eastern Europe.
L. D. Wilgress, c/o Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Via Carlo Cattaneo 2, Milan, Italy *Cable Address, Care Canadian, Milan.*

United Kingdom.
High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.
Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*
J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*
J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31, North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*
N. D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*
G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87, Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.
B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.
Edgar Tripp, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*
R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.
C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

The Hon. H. Greenfield, Premier of Alberta, was present at the opening of the first bank in Fort McMurray by the Union Bank of Canada. It is under the direction of Mr. E. G. Parsons, formerly of Gravelbourg, Sask.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., are the following:—

A Canadian company, manufacturing dry cell batteries, flashlight novelties, and similar specialities, would be glad to hear from United Kingdom importers prepared to handle these goods.

A sales company in Hamilton, Ontario, who are in a position to carry stocks, are desirous of securing the exclusive representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of hardware specialities, notably files, pliers, mower files, wrenches and similar products.

A London company, who manufacture dynamos and generators, and deal in engineering supplies, are desirous of undertaking the selling in the United Kingdom of Canadian electrical accessories, and invite offers from manufacturers interested.

—* *—

AGENCIES WANTED FOR CANADIAN GOODS.

Canadian manufacturers and exporters desiring to appoint agents for the sale of Canadian goods in England, or in any part of the world, are invited to communicate with the Business Enquiries Department of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*. This journal, published monthly in London by the proprietors of *Canada*, solely for the purpose of extending Canadian trade, has extensive connections among buyers abroad, and receives a constant stream of enquiries for agencies for Canadian productions. The *Pioneer* is, therefore, glad to take note of the wants of any Canadian manufacturer or exporting house regarding Oversea representation, with a view to introductions to its readers abroad, as opportunity arises. In addition to the journal's work by private correspondence "Business Enquiries" are a regular and important feature of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*, which is open free of charge to subscribers and advertisers for the publication of agency enquiries.

—* *—

CHEMICAL TRADE IN CANADA.

Sir William J. Pope, presiding at the annual dinner of the Society of Chemical Industry in London, referred to the visit to Canada of the delegation appointed by the Society.

In Canada, he said, there were chemical sections which were an immense asset to the Society, and it behoved them to cultivate in every possible way the relationship which had been set up so intimately between the Society and their friends in Canada. It was perfectly clear that they were thoroughly loyal to the Society. On every hand that was brought home to the delegation, and it was obvious that their annual meeting in Canada was made the object of a real British demonstration on the part of chemistry, as opposed to the German chemical industry in Canada.

—* *—

LUMBERING IN B.C.

In dealing with the growth and prosperity of the lumber industry in British Columbia, Mr. W. J. Blake Wilson, President of the Vancouver Board of Trade, stated that an increase of 73,000,000 logs were cut last year over the previous record in 1919, while the value had increased to $192,628,807 as compared with $70,285,000.

To guarantee British Columbia mills commencing to cut an initial order of 7,700,000 ft. of ties for Egypt, letters of credit arrived at Vancouver recently from the Egyptian Government, and were filed with local banks. Arrangements are being actively pushed forward for the shipment of 37,000,000 ft. of timber from limits near Sawridge, on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, which penetrates the Peace River District to the mills of the North Western Lumber Company, Edmonton.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS TO CANADA.

C.P.R.

Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal.
Friday, October 14.—*Minnedosa.*
Wednesday, October 19.—**Empress of Britain.*
Friday, October 28.—*Metagama.*
Wednesday, November 2. — **Empress of France.*
Friday, November 4.—*Melita.*
Friday, November 11.—*Minnedosa.*
Tuesday, November 15.—**Empress of Britain.*
*Three-class steamers (Quebec only).

Glasgow to Quebec and Montreal.
Saturday, October 22.—*Tunisian.*
Saturday, November 5.—*Pretorian.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.
Thursday, October 27.—*Scandinavian*
Thursday, November 10.—*Corsican.*

Vancouver to China and Japan.
Thursday, November 10.—*Empress of Russia.*
Monday, November 28.—*Monteagle.*
Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows:—November 12. *Niagara;* December 10, *Makura.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York.
Saturday, October 29.—*Scythia.*
Saturday, December 20.—*Scythia.*

London to Halifax.
Saturday, November 19.—*Saxonia*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Saturday, October 22.—*Megantic.*
Saturday, November 5.—*Canada.*

Canadian Government Merchant Marine (Freight).

Liverpool to Montreal.
Saturday, October 22. — *Canadian Commander.*
Saturday, November 5.—*Canadian Victor.*
Thursday, Nov. 17.—*Canadian Trapper.*

London to Montreal.
Saturday, October 29.—*Canadian Aviator.*
Thursday, November 10. — *Canadian Raider.*
Thursday, November 17.—*Canadian Otter.*

Glasgow to Montreal.
Saturday, October 29.—*Canadian Victor.*
Thursday, Nov. 17.—*Canadian Navigator.*

Cardiff and Swansea to Montreal.
Sunday, October 30.—*Canadian Logger.*
Saturday, Nov. 26.—*Canadian Runner.*

Manchester Liners (Freight).

Manchester to Quebec and Montreal.
Thursday, October 26.—*Manchester Corporation.*

Letters, parcels and newspapers are due by direct mail from Canada by the R.M.S. *Megantic*, October 16; *Metagama*, October 22; *Empress of France*, October 25.

Letters only via New York are due by the *Adriatic*, October 13; *Empress of India*, October 14; *Carmania*, October 19; *Scythia*, October 22; *Olympic*, October 22.

—* *—

C.P.R. "EMPRESSES'" WINTER CRUISES.

Recent announcements by the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, that the *Empress of Scotland* and *Empress of Britain* will be engaged on winter cruises during the coming season, are followed by the announcement that the *Empress of France* has also been allocated to the same purpose. She will undertake a cruise of 74 days' duration to the Mediterranean, leaving New York on February 11.

—* *—

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power. —Combined net earnings of subsidiaries for August last, 9,439,000 milreis (increase 3,287,000 milreis); aggregate from January 1 last, 59,136,000 (increase 13,809,000 milreis). The increased revenue is, to a large extent, due to the fact that the revenue from some of the service is payable in whole or in part on a gold basis, and therefore larger receipts in milreis are shown in consequence of the decline in the Brazilian exchange.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Offices.—19, Victoria Street, S.W.1. High Commissioner, The Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G. Secretary, Mr. W. L. Griffith. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)
Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, Mr. J. Obed Smith, 1, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. John Howard, 57, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—Mr. W. C. Noxon, 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. Pelletier, 36, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir Edgar R. Bowring, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

A.

Aird, Sir John, Toronto—2, Lombard Street.

B.

Barnes, Fred, St. John—39, Gilbert Road, S.E.
Blakelee, Mary, Toronto—Louden Hotel.
Boyd, Mrs. P. B., Toronto—Care of Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Brodrick, A. B., Ottawa—Norfolk Hotel.
Brittain, H. A., Toronto—St. Ives, Stechford, nr. Birmingham.

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In the centre of all Theatres,
One Price. No Extras.
7/6

C.

Cockburn, W. A., Toronto—Regent Palace Hotel.
Collins, Rev. Ross W., Port William, N.S. —Jesus College, Cambridge.
Cox, Mrs. A. Cleaver, Vancouver—5, Park Mansions, Knightsbridge.

D.

Davison, Norman L., Winnipeg—Craven Hotel, Strand.

F.

Eliot, W. E. C., Ottawa—R.A. Mess, Deepcut, Hants.
Elliott, S., Revelstoke—"Sea View," Carnglas Road, Sketty, Glam.
Etherington, Frederick, and Mrs., Kingston —3, Whitehall Court.

F.

Ferguson, C. S. R., Regina—157, Church Street, W.

G.

Gagne, J. C., Montreal—22, Jermyn Street.
Gear, W. I., Montreal—Hotel Victoria.

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Programmes of these and other tours from
MISS BISHOP, F.R.G.S., 159, Auckland Road, S.E.19.

Goodine, C., Moncton—Care of High Commissioner for Canada.

J.

Johnson, The Hon. Thos. and Mrs., Winnipeg — 2 North, Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.

ROBERTS & SHORT
NAVAL, MILITARY, SPORTING AND CIVIL TAILORS,
4 & 6, BURY STREET, ST. JAMES', LONDON, S.W.1 (opposite St. James' Theatre).

K.

Kergan, Lt.-Col. H. L., Vancouver—Springhill, Bognor.

L.

Lachance, T., Quebec—Charing Cross Hotel.

Mac.-Mc.

McConnell, Mrs R. G., Ottawa—Broadwalk Hotel, De Vere Gardens, W.8.
McConnell, Miss W. B., Ottawa—32, De Vere Gardens, W.8.

M.

Marrian, G. E., Halifax—21, Tynemouth Road, N.W.1.
Marrian, Mrs. F. H., Halifax—8, Heathfield Road, Willesden.
Martel, Arthur, Montreal—Imperial Hotel.
Mathewson, Dorothy K., Montreal—33, Hillcroft Crescent, Ealing.
Matthews, Mrs. W. D., Toronto—Hyde Park Hotel.
Murphy, Mrs. John B., and Marguerite, Toronto—Hotel Cecil.
Mussen, Dr. A. T., and Guy, Montreal—Royal Societies Club.

N.

Nichol, Mrs. W. C., Victoria—Hyde Park Hotel.
Nicol, J., and Mrs. Sherbrooke—Imperial Hotel.

P.

Parsons, S. R., Toronto.—Hotel Victoria.
Pearce, Henry, Victoria—25, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park.

R.

Robertson, E. Blake, Ottawa—Hotel Victoria.
Rogers, Sergt. C. W., St. John and Halifax—1, Delamere Street, Paddington, W.2.

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S.

Sacks, Reg. G., Galt—14, Elm Gardens, Hammersmith.
Sharples, Mrs. M. A., Vancouver—70, West Hill, Sydenham.
Simpson, John, Grand Forks—48, Doughty Street, W.C.

T.

Tremblay, J. E., Ottawa—Imperial Hotel.

W.

Wade, Herbert A., New Westminster—Overseas Club, Aldwych.
Watt, Mrs. Alfred, and H. R., Victoria—Care of Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Wright, Chas H., Vancouver—University College, Gower Street

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Exhibition, September 26 to October 15, 1921.
ADMISSION FREE.

THE CANADIAN MARKET.

Sir Peter Rylands, President of the Federation of British Industries, has written an introduction to a handbook for British manufacturers dealing with the Dominion of Canada as a market for British goods, which Messrs. Selwyn & Blount will publish shortly. The author has had considerable experience in connection with Canadian trade and commerce, having been for many years in the service of the Dominion Government.

The book gives a general survey of the Canadian market under after-war conditions from the point of view of the British exporter, and of the manufacturer contemplating the development of branch factories overseas, with special reference to the opportunity created for British competition with American manufacturers as the result of the new United States tariffs on Canadian exports to that country.

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Lunches à la Carte. Dainty Teas. Home-made Cakes.
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—— * * ——

C.N.R.'s IMPROVED REVENUE.

For the first time since the Canadian National Railways have been operated as a State system the returns (for August) show a substantial balance of gross revenue over expenses (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post*). President Hanna attributes the result to the widespread economies effected, and expresses belief that the end of serious deficits is near. The gross earnings slightly exceeded $810,500,000, and the net earnings were $47,000.

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CANADIAN CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

The recent regulations issued by the Canadian Department of Customs were considered at a meeting at the Manchester Chamber of Commerce last week of firms engaged in trade with Canada.

After some discussion the members decided that the Canadian Customs suggestion to mark the country of origin on every three yards of cloth was regarded as unworkable. The members, however, stated that any or all of the following methods would be practicable:—On bands, on wrappers, on the face of the piece, or on tickets.

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MANCHESTER to PHILADELPHIA.—Ss. "MANCHESTER MARINER," Oct 15.
MANCHESTER to BALTIMORE and NORFOLK, Va.—Ss. "MANCHESTER MARINER," Oct. 15.

For further particulars of freights, insurance rates, sailing dates, etc., apply to Owners, 108, Deansgate, Manchester.

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TO

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Scythia (Passengers only) ... Sat., Dec. 10

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Saxonia (Passengers only) ... Sat., Nov. 19

For Rates of passage and further particulars apply Cunard Line, Liverpool, 51, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2; 29-31, Cockspur Street, London, S.W. 1; 65, Baldwin Street, Bristol; 18a, High Street, Cardiff; 117, New Street, Birmingham; Maritime Chambers, Southampton; 1, Millbay Road, Plymouth; 98, Mosley Street, Manchester; 24, Charles Street, Bradford, or to Local Agents.

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TO

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MEGANTIC..... Sat., Oct. 22

CANADA ..... Sat., Nov. 5

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RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN "CANADA."

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Advertising space in "CANADA" is let subject to the proviso that the proprietors may refuse or omit insertions or cancel serial orders at their discretion.

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GLASGOW ... ... — ... 75, Union Street.

Wm. PHILLIPS, European Manager, 17-19, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.1.

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